

Nixon visit to USSR raises peace hopes

BY OUR DIPLOMATIC STAFF

President Nixon announced yesterday that he will visit Moscow in May. It will follow shortly after his planned journey to Peking, but the visit is entirely separate.

President said May was a good time for the visit because there was now a chance of an agenda with the possibility of "significant progress." It would be sure to indicate the areas for discussion, he said.

In Washington, there are nevertheless strong hopes that agreement on limitation of offensive missiles, including anti-ballistic missile systems, will by then be imminent. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Vienna ought to have prepared the way.

As council's debt on debts

BY ICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Council has asked
ment to release it
of its debts to help
of gas stable.

He pointed out that the
period covered by the report
average revenue per therm was
lower than in the previous year
and lower than 10 years ago.

When asked about the possi-
bility of being required to "hive
off" showrooms to private enter-
prise, he replied discreetly:
"I am not unduly con-
cerned."

He said the electricity bill
has convinced the Government
of the logic of its case for
retaining them.

More support for the elec-
tricity industry's case comes in
the latest report of the London
Electricity Consultative Council.
It argues the need for more
rather than fewer electricity
showrooms operated by the
industry.

circumstances the
old have increased
per cent in July—
for this have been
until January, and
a 5 per cent in keep-
ing Confederation of
Industry's initiative on
limit.

Rail yesterday
price increases
a 7 to 24 per cent
of its operations on
Sea and Channel
sea. It has been the
tant of all the
industries to fall
CBI's initiative.

increases were
the Department of
comment on the
at they applied to
supplied in the
adom. Increases on
route were much
limits laid down by
shaded industries are
harder by the CBI's
because the private
merging from a cycle
ul price increases
ice increases in the
r have been consi-
derable back by the
t.

gas price proposals,
which only two or
ths of the current
ar, will bring in £30
a full year.
ould enable the coun-

Guillotine chopped

THE Government has re-
cognised that it will not be able
to impose a timetable on the
legislation needed to bring
about Britain's accession to the
Common Market. This sets
the scene for an open-ended
parliamentary struggle in which
the Labour Opposition could
inflict severe damage upon the
Government's legislative pro-
gramme. In his column on page
21 PETER JENKINS looks
beyond today's Common Mar-
ket vote at the Tory Party
Conference in Brighton and
reports:

"The hard reality is that the
Tory Party managers are not
confident that they could carry
a 'guillotine' motion. There-
fore they are reconciled to
doing it the hard way and the
long way. If necessary, Par-
liament will be kept sitting
night and day and if necessary
through Christmas, Easter,
Whitsun, and the summer holi-
days."

Tough trip

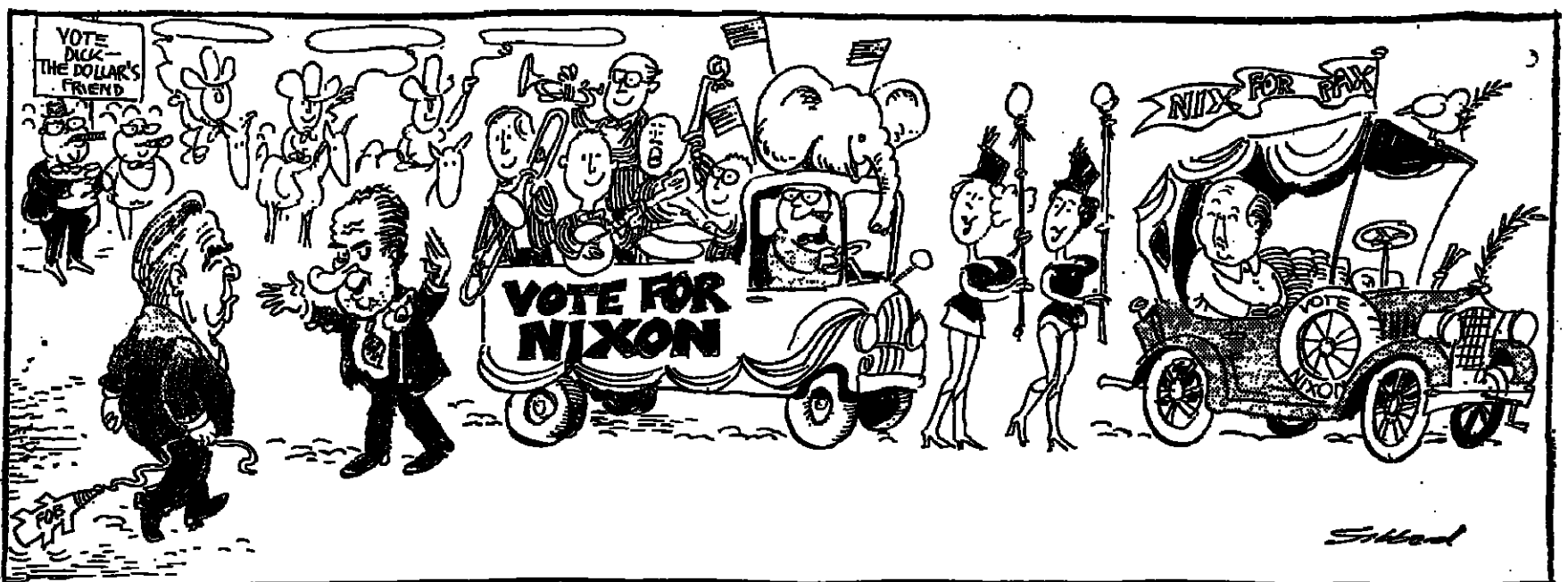
A ONE-LEGGED Lebanese
was arrested at Cairo airport
yesterday. He had three kilos
of hashish stuffed in his arti-
ficial leg.

President Nixon's planned
visit was welcomed in White-
hall last night. The summit
talks are seen as a sign of the
President's determination to
achieve a better understanding
with both the Soviet Union and
China. Adam Raphael adds from
Washington:

President Nixon said earlier
this year that he would not go
to Russia unless he was assured
in advance that the talks would
be fruitful. Today he merely
told reporters that the summit
meeting had been set for May
because it was agreed with the
Soviet leaders there was a basis
for an agenda in which there
was a possibility for making
what he described as "signifi-
cant progress."

Diplomatic observers who
recall that the last Gromyko-
Nixon meeting paved the way
for the Berlin agreement 10
months later now believe the
United States' confidence of
being able to announce at least
an interim agreement on defen-
sive missiles to coincide with
the summit. Talks on limiting
strategic arms are to resume in
Vienna next month and though
officials here declined to com-
ment today there was specu-
lation that the Administration
has also decided to take an
important initiative to reach
agreement on offensive mis-
siles. The two issues have in the
past been regarded by Adminis-
tration officials as inseparable
but up till now there has been

Turn to back page, col. 3



Fear of mills closures

AMID GROWING rumours of
imminent mill closures a dele-
gation from the textile
industry yesterday demanded
from Sir John Eden, Minister
for Industry, immediate action
to curb imports. Meanwhile,
on Merseyside unions and
management in the GEC-AEI
English Electric group meet
today to discuss work short-
ages there. A four-day week
may be introduced for some.
In Manchester and Rugby the
group has already announced
900 redundancies.
(Textile worries, page 23)

Security move

AN ARTICLE in yesterday's
"Evening Standard" criticising
the Labour Government's
record in dealing with
security has been referred by
Mr Wilson to his solicitor.
(Mr Wilson says Mr Heath
lied over Labour and security,
page 6)

Bodies found

THE BODIES of a man, a boy,
and a girl, were found in a
car in Alice Holt Forest at
the village of Buck's Horn
Oak, near Alton, Hampshire.
Police said a hopepiece led
from the exhaust into the car.

Air search called off

An air search of the English
Channel for a light aircraft
overdue on a flight from Le
Touquet to Biggin Hill was
called off yesterday.

Design award

The architects of BOAC's new
terminal at Kennedy Airport,
New York, have won the US
Concrete Industry Board's 1971
award. They are Collins Melvin
Ward of London.

TV, radio—2

Arts	10	Hornet	26
Business	23-25	Overseas	2-4
Entertainments	8	Parliament	8
Guardian		Women	11
Extra	22	Sport	28, 29
Home	5-9	X-words	27, 29

Classified—26, 27

MRS FANIA JORDAN, sister of the American black militant
Angela Davis, arrived in Britain yesterday to raise money for
her sister's trial on charges of murder and conspiracy. She was
given a permit to stay for a month after a three-hour
immigration delay at Heathrow Airport-London. Report, page 5

Make or break Clyde talks clear the air

A determined effort to clear
the confusion surrounding the
Upper Clyde Shipbuilders
crisis was made last night
at the Department of Trade
and Industry in London.

Mr John Davies, Secretary for
Trade and Industry, and Sir John
Eden, Minister for Industry,
met Mr Dan McGarvey, chief
official spokesman for the ship-
building unions. They discussed
the problem of urgently needed
orders for the Govan yard.

Standing by were Mr Hugh
Stenhouse, chairman of the new
Government-backed company,
Govan Shipbuilders; Mr Robert
C. Smith, the UCS liquidator;
directors of the Irish Shipping
Company, which has orders at
stake; and 11 shop stewards
representing all four yards on
the Upper Clyde.

In the past few days there
has been some ambiguity about
the relationship between Mr
McGarvey and the shop
stewards. But when Mr
McGarvey went into the meet-
ing he was prepared to say:
"I am an eternal optimist, and
the shop stewards are on the
same wavelength as us."

Mr James Airlie, chairman of
the Shop Stewards Coordinating
Committee, was less specific.
When asked if he was optimis-
tic or pessimistic he said: "I
think I would rather say deter-
mined."

The Government, when it
published its White Paper on

By JOHN KERR

the collapse of the group in
July, proposed setting up a new
company to run the Govan and
Linthouse yards with a labour
force of 2,500, leaving the
future of 6,000 men in the Scot-
tish and Clydebank yards in
doubt.

Last week Mr Davies told
Mr McGarvey that there was
now an urgent need for new
work to be started at Govan if
heavy redundancies were to be
avoided. He said he would
consider sympathetically any
proposal to include the Scot-
tish yard with the Govan-Lin-
thouse company, if a study
proved this could be economic.

The main issue is now the
possibility of securing orders
for Govan. The Irish company,
which has four ships under sus-
pension at the yard, has said
it would require a "money
back" guarantee from the Gov-
ernment before going ahead.

Mr Davies has consistently
said he could not give ship-
owners any guarantee until
negotiations were held between
the management and the unions
on working practices and wage
rates.

The formula produced by Mr
McGarvey after a meeting with
the liquidator, Mr Stenhouse,
the owners, and shop stewards
in Glasgow was that the unions
would start negotiations if the
Government agreed to give
guarantees. A second and most
important condition was that
the Government should continue
to discuss possibilities for saving
the Clydebank yard.

The kernel of last night's

talks, on which the whole future
of shipbuilding on the Upper
Clyde could depend, was a
question of who would trust
whom in taking the first step.

Another indication of the
gravity of the crisis is reflected
in the suggestion that the
Government has recently
approached the Shipbuilding
Industry Board for £2.25
million to help the liquidator
pay his bills. The Board says
it cannot do this because it is
unlikely to get its money back.
The Board is already a major
creditor of UCS under the
liquidation proceedings.

Press law changed

Athens, October 12

The Government today pub-
lished a press law, which tones
down original proposals after
opposition from journalists and
publishers.

The measure will go into
effect on November 1 and
regulates the professional
status and conduct of Greek
and foreign journalists.

In its original form the code
laid down that journalists
should take the interests of
Greece and of the Greek people
as their guide. It also stipulated
that Greek and foreign
journalists should obtain loyalty
certificates after a check on
their records by security police.

The law published in the
official Gazette today provides
that journalists should report
accurately and carefully and
avoid news distortion. It also
provides that their aim should
be to serve public interest
according to international
norms and avoid using their
professional status for personal
interest or profit.

Tories to tilt at hanging

From DENNIS JOHNSON
in Brighton

The Home Secretary, Mr
Maudling, seems certain to
face new and more strident
demands for the return of
capital punishment and for
more severe prison sentences,
when the Conservative Party
conference opens here today.

The debate on "Freedom
under the law" is first on the
agenda and may prove to be a
pace-setter for revealing the
demand of Conservatives for
tougher, more Right-wing pol-
icies. Mr John Taylor, the chair-
man of the executive, said last
night that he could not be sure
which amendments to the main
motions would be taken, but it
is unlikely that the Government
will be able to minimise grow-
ing disquiet in the party about
violence and measures to deal
with it.

The first motion will be
moved by Mr George Bateman,
on behalf of the Newcastle
divisional Conservative Associa-
tion. It expresses alarm at the
"failure of the penal system to
reform or deter even young
offenders." It urges the re-
establishment of the 1964 Royal
Commission—disbanded by
Labour in 1966—and wants par-
ticular attention paid "not
only to rehabilitation of the
criminal but also the study of
offenders with the view to
establishing the causes of
recidivism."

A survey published yester-
day found that 77 per cent of
those questioned favoured the
death penalty for some or all
murders. The survey, by Sales
Research Service Ltd, was of
466 people "representative of
the total adult population." Of
the others, 15 per cent were
against hanging, and 8 per cent
did not know.

Arsenic and old rope, page 21
Preparations at Brighton,
back page

**NOW
get
£480
tax free**

£480, completely free of all tax, is what you can now make if
you open a Bradford & Bingley S.A.Y.E. account. And this is how
you make it. All you have to do is save a fixed amount regularly
for five years. It need only be £1 a month. But now it could be as
much as £20—that's the new monthly maximum. At the end of
five years, we give you a bonus of one year's savings free. So if
you've been saving £20 a month, your £1200 saved automatically
becomes £1440. You've already made £240.

If you leave your money with us for two more years—without
putting any more in—we'll double your bonus. Which means you've
made a clear £480 tax-free profit. On top of the £1200 you've
saved. That's the equivalent of 7% net or 11.5% gross (at the present
rate of tax of 33.75%) on your investment.

If you know any easier way to make a tax-free £480, do let us know.
But if you simply want to learn more about S.A.Y.E. at Bradford &
Bingley, post the coupon and we'll send you our free booklet.

To: Bradford & Bingley Building Society, Bingley, Yorkshire BD16 2LW.
Please send me your free S.A.Y.E. booklet.
Name _____
Address _____
BRADFORD & BINGLEY BUILDING SOCIETY
Assets: £380,000,000
Member of the Building Societies Association.
Over 500 Branches and Agencies.
Get a growing interest

A kingdom remembered—2,500 years on

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Shiraz, October 12

underlying aims of this week's
exercise. Besides that, the party
is intended as a defiant
acclamation that monarchy,
properly run, can still be a
going concern.

In a ceremony attended
largely by soldiers, drab look-
ing diplomats, and television
crews, glamour was provided by
the beautiful Empress Fara and
her children. She wore a tiara
of emeralds and diamonds that
matched the green embroidery
on her long, white gown, hand-
embroidered by Baluchi
villagers.

Eight-year-old Princess
Farahana was like a storybook
princess in a long white dress
embroidered in green, as pretty
and as composed as her mother.
Prince Ali Feza, who is four,
looked unconcerned in his suit
of green velvet.

Perhaps the Shah's party
will unimportant after the arrival
of the important foreign guests
tomorrow. The Duke of Edin-

burgh and Princess Anne will
call at Tehran so that the
princess can ride one or two of
the Shah's horses before taking
possession of their royal tents
at Persepolis, Cyrus's cere-
monial capital. Presidents
Podgorny and Tito, Emperor
Haile Selassie, and half a dozen
crowned heads and princes of
Europe and the Middle East are
expected to be among the early
arrivals.

The climax will be Friday's
big parade. People who have
seen rehearsals of the horse-
men, costumed to re-enact
Iran's military history, say that
Ceil B. de Mille could have
felt proud of it.

The already famous tents,
designed by Jeanson of Paris,
are much less fabulous than
they have been made out to be.
One small sitting room in the
old-world bourgeois taste and
his and hers bedroom and bath-
room add up to nothing more
distinguished than a five-star

motel—if such a thing could
be found. The round tents,
fringed with serrated blue trim-
mings in a medieval style, are
unique on this scale for a
developing country.

What the people think of it,
hardly anyone claims to
know. After some shooting and
bombing by anti-royalist
guerrillas recently, security for
the celebration has become so
tight that restrictions are
probably what people feel most.
Not even soldiers and police-
men in uniform are allowed
anywhere near Persepolis
without special passes bearing a
colour photograph.

But the ambitious reforms of
the last 10 years which the
Shah now seeks to commemo-
rate are real achievements. His
sincerity is taken for granted
and it would be churlish to
claim that during his big week
there is no party spirit.

So far everything has
worked: guests are being
accommodated and events actu-
ally happen, reasonably on

time. Advance planning has
been impressive certainly
unique on this scale for a
developing country.

It has been strongly
rumoured, but not confirmed,
that Israeli technical advisers
have been responsible for the
security network here. It
sounds too ironic to be true
that the safety of the Kings of
Jordan, Morocco, and Saudi
Arabia, the sheiks of the Gulf,
and half a dozen other Arab
dignitaries should be super-
vised by the Israelis.

● The Confederation of
Iranian Students claimed in
a statement issued in London
yesterday that about 4,000
opponents of the Shah's regime
were arrested by secret police
last month. "A great many of
these people are under the most
barbaric torture," the state-
ment said. It called on world
opinion to demand that trials
should be held quickly in
public.

Leader comment, page 12

OVERSEAS NEWS

Yahya talks of Indian 'threat' in naming Constitution Day

From S. R. GHOURI: Karachi, October 12

President Yahya Khan said today that Pakistan's new Constitution will be published by December 20 and the National Assembly will be summoned on December 27. In a broadcast he said that to speed the transfer of power the central Government will be formed soon after the assembly's inaugural session.

The Constitution, the third in 24 years, is being framed by a committee appointed by the President: the members' names have not been published. Yahya said that special provisions would be made for the assembly to propose amendments to the

Constitution but indicated he would have the final word on any acceptance.

He made no mention of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, leader of the Awami League, in spite of speculation that he would do so. Sheikh Mujibur is on trial before a military court in West Pakistan and his party has been banned.

Yahya said that "there is a serious possibility of aggression by India against Pakistan. India had tried to cut East Pakistan from the rest of the country in collusion with certain secessionists by helping miscreants with arms, ammunition, and funds, and sending infiltrators to damage life and property in East Pakistan. India had shelled and continued to shell areas in East Pakistan. Frogmen and saboteurs trained and sent by India had tried to damage food ships in and around East Pakistan, but they have been dealt with by Pakistan's armed forces."

"The Indians were trying to create famine conditions and to starve the people in East Pakistan. So much for their claims of sympathy for the people of our Eastern wing."

The President added that India had moved forward army formations of all types including infantry, armour, and artillery, all round East Pakistan's borders. Indian air force units "have been located in positions from where they can pose direct threat to that wing."

In the West "large numbers of units and formations have been moved out of their peace stations and brought forward towards our borders."

He said that the preparations meant that India could start a war against Pakistan at short notice but he twice told his listeners not to be alarmed. "The world was aware of India's designs and many countries supported Pakistan's

stand "that events in East Pakistan are an internal matter and that no one has any right to tell us how to conduct our affairs."

Muslim, African, and Latin American countries as well as China and the United States agreed with Pakistan's case, he said.

"We deeply appreciate the friendship and support by the Government of China in our stand. The US understanding was an important contribution to the principle that every nation had the right to solve its own problems."

Without referring to the Soviet Prime Minister's recent statement that Yahya's policies in East Pakistan were unjustified, the President said: "I have noted with interest the keen desire of Premier Kosygin, expressed during a recent speech in Moscow, for the maintenance of peace on the subcontinent and that the Soviet Union would do everything possible to prevent a breach of the peace."

In expressing the hope that the Soviet Union would use her influence to persuade India to refrain from acts which could lead to an armed conflict, Yahya said he regretted incidents which could lead to such a conflict.

He was also sorry that Mr. Kosygin had not mentioned his steps to transfer power to the elected representatives of the people and to facilitate the return and rehabilitation of displaced people. He claimed that 200,000 refugees had returned to East Pakistan.

Operation Omega, the London-based relief organisation operating across the borders of East Pakistan, said yesterday it had been told by the Foreign Office that two of its workers, one British and one American, had been held for two years in Pakistan. The charges were not known.

Worldwide plea for Bengal refugees

From our Correspondent, Geneva, October 12

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, today issued a worldwide appeal for more funds to help refugees from East Pakistan.

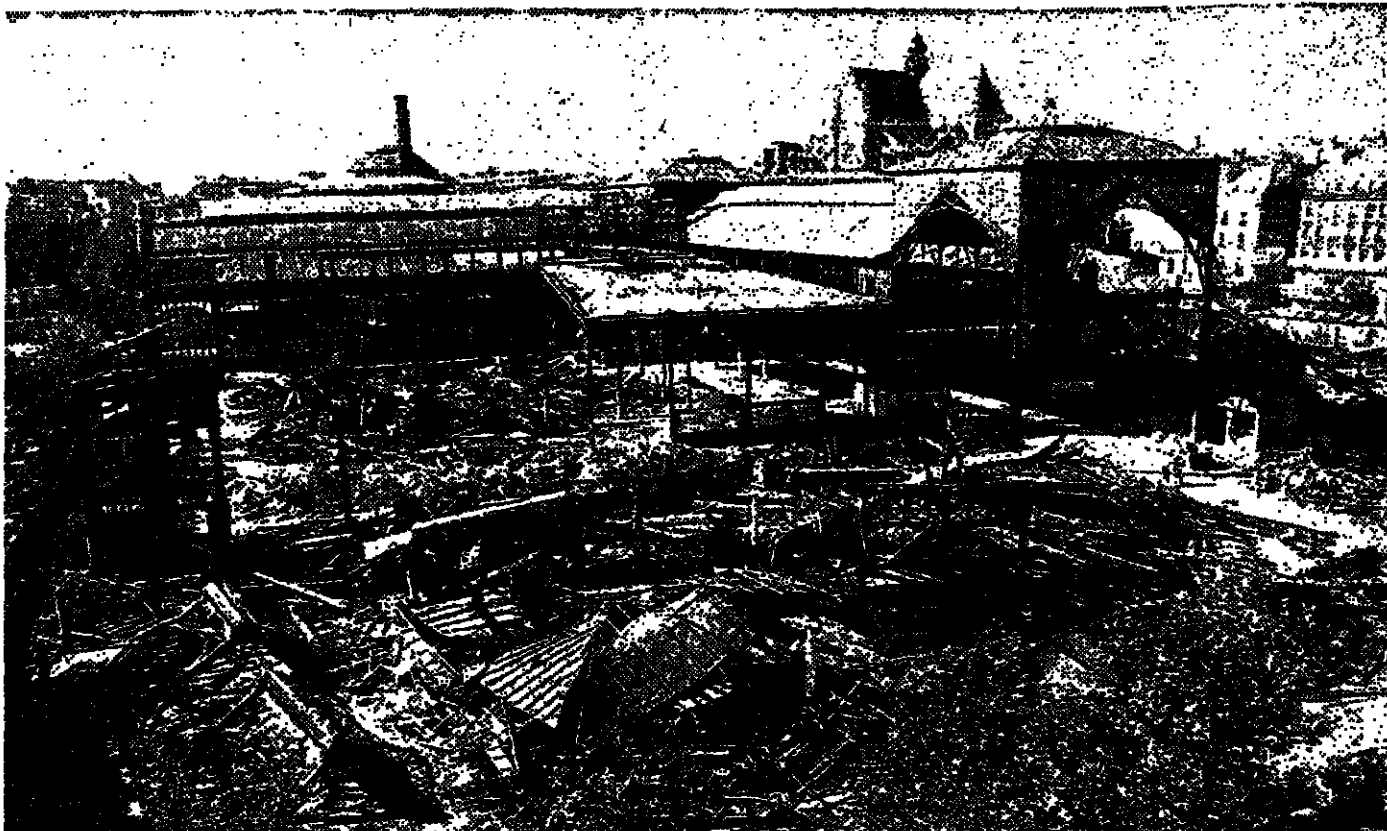
The feeling at the High Commissioner's office is that world apathy over the plight of the nine million refugees must be shaken. "If I turn to you today," Prince Sadruddin said, "it is because I realise that words which are not followed up by action are so many insults to the hopes of these human beings."

The Prince's office has been coordinating all international aid to the refugees donated through the UN and its specialist agencies. It said recently that it had already

spent or committed all the £115 millions received after earlier appeals.

Prince Sadruddin said the refugee situation was "grim" and recent floods had added a new dimension to the tragedy. "We need your help so that we can continue to bring relief to these people until the day when hopefully they can go back and live in peace in their homeland."

New Delhi: Hundreds of thousands of refugee children could die of malnutrition and associated diseases within the next few months, the executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund, Mr. Henry Labouisse said today. He added that many too many were dying already.



Les Halles pavilions, formerly the central market place in Paris, being demolished to make room for an urban redevelopment project. When once the area is cleared the unusual architecture of the church of Saint Eustache (in the background) will be clearly visible

'Exile'—but no arrest

Prague, October 12

Mr. Josef Smrkovsky, the former reformist leader whose whereabouts have been the subject of conflicting reports in the West, is living quietly in his country house west of Prague and is not under arrest, according to trustworthy sources here.

Mr. Smrkovsky, who is 60, has been variously reported abroad to be under arrest or about to be arrested after criticising the Government in an interview he gave to an Italian Left-wing journal.

He was Speaker of the National Assembly under Mr. Dubcek, whose short-lived reformist regime came to an end after the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The sources said that Mr. Smrkovsky had been visited twice by security police who questioned him about the interview, which appeared last month. That was the last he had heard of the master, the sources said.

Ten days after the publication of the interview, "Rude Pravo" launched a bitter attack on the former leader and described the interview as "a heap of lies." However, the newspaper hinted that no further action would be taken against Mr. Smrkovsky when it wrote "We do not want to open any Smrkovsky case. That is definitely closed."

The sources said Mr. Smrkovsky spent his days in his modest house in the village of the village of Ryskov, 20 miles west of Prague, pottering around his garden and doing odd repairs to the house.

His health is described as reasonable although he suffers from lack of calcium in the hip joint — not cancer as he was originally told — which obliges him to walk with a crutch. His ailment is attributed to his imprisonment in the 1950s.—Reuter.

15 die in storm

At least 15 people were killed last night by Dadang, the third storm in a week to sweep through the northern Philippine island of Luzon. The death toll was expected to rise sharply when reports were received from the 17 provinces affected.

Ireland opposes married priests

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, October 12

The Primates of Ireland and Poland came out firmly against a married clergy even under exceptional circumstances, when they addressed the Synod of Bishops here today.

Cardinal Conway of Armagh, seemed to find it odd that some bishops were saying that they did not want a married clergy for themselves but wanted it made possible for other countries. He said that it was not "realistic" to suppose that, in Europe, one country could have married priests while another maintained the celibacy rule.

"The Holy See would be bombarded with requests for exceptions to be granted," he predicted, "and it would be fatal for the Church." As for those who ask that only mature, married men be ordained, "Why should a married man of 50 be admitted and a married man of 30 excluded?"

Cardinal Wysynski of Warsaw, continued on his earlier tack. That is that the whole discussion is useless because the Pope has already decided and everyone might as well go home. Nevertheless, he had a few words to add. In Poland, there are many married orthodox or Greek-rite Catholic priests. So tied down are they with a family, that it is difficult to transfer them and they have little time for their pastoral duties. If they died, then the diocese was burdened with providing for the widow.

As for the mature, married men only proposal, that, too, could be discarded. "What can

these mature men give the Church?" he asked. "The priesthood demands men with youthful energy."

Bishop John Gran of Oslo, speaking for the Scandinavian bishops' conference, said they unanimously wanted mature, married men to be ordained. "But there is more to the problem," he said. "Many of our priests live in isolation, some even in painful solitude."

"From a human, psychological and, possibly, even a moral point of view, we seriously question the advisability of leaving priests, and especially a young priest, to lead such a solitary existence. We, therefore, ask if it is not better to let the candidate choose or reject marriage freely."

His judgment of the married ministers in his area was directly opposed to that of the Polish Primate. "Most are Lutheran and divorce or desertion is rare. The married ministers often possess a maturity which must stem from their family responsibility. They also are good housekeepers, something not to be overlooked at a time when servants have become practically extinct and the number of nuns is diminishing."

Bishops from most Latin American countries, the synod was told, are ready to experiment with married clergy, or to revoke specific standards or criteria developed by the pay board and price commission.

Unions yield to Nixon

Washington, October 12

President Nixon today won the unions' cooperation for his wage and price reforms after giving an assurance that a supervising wage board will be autonomous.

Mr. Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said that union leaders at a meeting here today agreed that labour should serve on the board — which will set standards for wage controls. The controls will be established to follow the wage and price freeze Mr. Nixon imposed on August 15. The freeze will end on November 13.

The union leaders — including Leonard Woodcock, head of the United Automobile Workers Union, and Frank Fitzsimmons, head of the Teamsters Union — agreed today to consider whether they would join the board. They had said they feared the Administration's cost of living council, led by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Connally, would have the power of veto over the board's decisions.

Mr. Meany said labour's decision to join the wage board was made after an assurance by Mr. Nixon that the cost of living council would not "approve, disapprove, or serve as an appeal level for case decisions made by the pay (wage) board and price commission, and it will not approve, revise, veto or revoke specific standards or criteria developed by the pay board and price commission."

New inquiry into Bose legend

From our Correspondent, Kuala Lumpur, October 12

Hearings will begin in Kuala Lumpur on Thursday into the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of Subhas Chandra Bose, wartime leader of the Indian Independence League and the Indian National Army.

Bose, known as leader to millions of Indians, was reported to have been killed in a plane crash in Formosa on August 18, 1946, on his way from Singapore to seek sanctuary in Russia.

However, there is a strong belief that he is still alive and

his legend has been fanned by the ultra-nationalist Jan Sangh and Forward Block politicians who last year succeeded in pressuring Mrs. Gandhi's Government into holding a commission of inquiry into his death.

An earlier inquiry in 1956 found that he was dead, although some members, including his brother, registered strong dissenting opinions.

Before escaping to Germany in 1941, Bose enjoyed a spectacular rise to fame within the Congress Party which he became president in 1938. Perhaps the most outspoken critic

of Gandhi and his policies, Bose always advocated violent struggle and spent much of his political apprenticeship in gaol.

When Hitler declined to back his independence movement in 1943, Bose travelled by submarine to Sumatra and there he was known to Tokyo for talks with the Japanese leaders. In July he arrived to a tumultuous welcome in Singapore where he took over control of the already-formed Indian National Army, consisting of Indian troops who had been captured by the Japanese in 1942.

Vietnam protests in US carriers

From our Correspondent

San Francisco, October 12. Members of the crew of the attack carrier USS Coral Sea demonstrated against the Vietnam war on board the ship as they sailed for the war zone last month as planned.

About three dozen sailors took part in a demonstration outside the Alameda naval air station, the carrier's home port. The demonstrators said a third of the men in the crew had signed a petition against service in these waters. About 40 men said they would not go to Vietnam.

"This ship will not go to Vietnam," Larry Harris, 20, a photo-intelligence worker, we have other work. He declined to elaborate.

Harris said the crew would be presenting Congressman Ronald E. Berkley, who is opposed to the war. The document urged the crew to refuse Vietnam but states that signers "do not believe Vietnam war." Sea "should not go to war."

Two weeks ago the Constellation sailed for Diego for Vietnam without a crew who took as a punishment for the arrested and flown to at sea. When the Constellation arrived at Honolulu the nine were in its cells.

A navy spokesman said a man had been found by the captain of a missing movement. The man, who was sentenced to 30 days, loss of half pay, months, and reduction in rank.

US troops 'did not mutiny'

Saigon, October 12

An American intelligence report alleged today that US troops in a mutiny in the Cambodian border. Headquarters said today that the report was "unsubstantiated" and that the men did not refuse orders, as had been reported.

A statement said the report's action "did not" mean that the troops had mutinied. It said the report was from the incident in the Cambodian border.

The statement said Sunday night at First Bravo Company was ordered to conduct an ambush party members of the company were in their bunker for the mission when they were ordered to engage in conversation.

In the course of the conversation, the men said they were not mutinying, but they were not going to fight.

It did not identify the reporter, but news claimed he was Richard A. Freeman, a freelance journalist who gave him letters for Edward Kennedy, US Senator, to be available for today and it is believed left Vietnam.—Reuter.

TELEVISION

OXFAM charity or pressure-group? The dilemma of individual aid in a world whose problems are increasingly government-sized is examined by "Man Alive" (BBC2, 8.10). Later, the European Nations Cup has England in Basle (ITV, 10.30). The cool documentary debate on the massacre of Poland's cream—by the Russians or the Germans?—with Michael Bryant, earns a repeat ("... The Issue should be Avoided," BBC-1, 9.20).

BBC-1

9.15 a.m. 12.25 p.m. Schools: 9.15 Engineering Craft and Science; 9.38 Maths Today—Year 1; 10.0 Music Time; 10.25-10.45 Dysgu Cymraeg; 11.5 New Horizons; 11.55 Yr Ardd; 12.00 The Journey; 12.00 Zorabanda; 12.25 Naid Zindagi Naya Jeevan; 1.0 Disc a Dawn: Welsh Pop Show; 1.30 Trumpton: Watch with Mother; 1.45-1.53 News; 2.5 Schools: 2.5 Science Session; 2.30 Twentieth-Century Focus; 3.0 Racing from Cheltenham; 3.5-4.0 10 races; 4.0 Play School; 4.40 Jackanory; 4.55 Singing, Ringing Tree: Part 1; 5.0 Screen Test; 5.44 Magic Roundabout; 5.50 News; 6.0 Nationwide: Your Region Tonight; 6.0 Tom and Jerry; 7.0 Owen MD: Little Place in the Country, part 1; 7.25 Star Trek; 8.0 Softly, Softly: Task Force; 8.0 News; 8.10 The Issue Should be Avoided: Investigation of the Katyn Forest Massacre; 10.30 24 Hours: Kenneth Alcock.

Stone "Skylark"; Cecil Duxton, Stonemason; 9.20 The Search for the Nile: The Great Debate; 10.20 Conference Report: part 1; 10.50 News; 10.55 Late Night Line-Up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)
9.30 a.m. Conservative Party Conference, Brighton; 10.20-11.55 Schools; 10.20 Confil: 11.0 My World; 11.16 Finding Out; 11.35 Fusion; 11.55-12.30 p.m. Conservative Party Conference; 1.40 Seeing and Doing; 2.0 Messengers; 2.22 Primary French; 2.32 Conservative Party Conference; 3.15 Play Better Tennis; 4.0 Paulus; 4.25 Tea Break; 4.55 "Stand By," with Clifford Evans; 5.20 Ace of Wands; 5.50 News; 6.0 Today: Bill Grundy; 6.35 Crossroads; 7.0 Smith Family; 7.30 Coronation Street; 8.0 The Saint; 9.0 A Family at War; 10.0 News: Conservative Party Conference; 10.30 Football: European Nations Cup, Switzerland v. England; 11.25 Wrestling; 11.55 What the Papers Say; 12.10 The Glory of Love; Johnny Silvo Sings; 12.15 Close.

BBC-2

10.4-11.0 a.m. Conservative Party Conference; 11.0 Play School: Pats Day; 11.20 Conservative Party Conference; 12.30-1.0 p.m. Conservative Party Conference; 1.30 p.m. Open University: Arts 34; 7.5 Places for People: New Town in Germany—Wulfer; 7.30 News; 8.0 Times Remembered: Neville Browning, Britain's grand old man of aerobatics; 8.10 Man Alive: What Price Charity?—The Oxfam Dilemma; 8.0 Look, Stranger, Heart of

10.30 Football: Switzerland v. England; 11.25 Wrestling; 11.55 Wrestling; 12.10 News; 12.15 Close.

CHANNEL—10.20-11.55 a.m. Schools; 11.55-12.30 p.m. Schools; 12.30-1.0 p.m. Schools; 1.0-1.15 p.m. Schools; 1.15-1.30 p.m. Schools; 1.30-1.45 p.m. Schools; 1.45-2.0 p.m. Schools; 2.0-2.15 p.m. Schools; 2.15-2.30 p.m. Schools; 2.30-2.45 p.m. Schools; 2.45-3.0 p.m. Schools; 3.0-3.15 p.m. Schools; 3.15-3.30 p.m. Schools; 3.30-3.45 p.m. Schools; 3.45-4.0 p.m. Schools; 4.0-4.15 p.m. Schools; 4.15-4.30 p.m. Schools; 4.30-4.45 p.m. Schools; 4.45-5.0 p.m. Schools; 5.0-5.15 p.m. Schools; 5.15-5.30 p.m. Schools; 5.30-5.45 p.m. Schools; 5.45-6.0 p.m. Schools; 6.0-6.15 p.m. Schools; 6.15-6.30 p.m. Schools; 6.30-6.45 p.m. Schools; 6.45-7.0 p.m. Schools; 7.0-7.15 p.m. Schools; 7.15-7.30 p.m. Schools; 7.30-7.45 p.m. Schools; 7.45-8.0 p.m. Schools; 8.0-8.15 p.m. Schools; 8.15-8.30 p.m. Schools; 8.30-8.45 p.m. Schools; 8.45-9.0 p.m. Schools; 9.0-9.15 p.m. Schools; 9.15-9.30 p.m. Schools; 9.30-9.45 p.m. Schools; 9.45-10.0 p.m. Schools; 10.0-10.15 p.m. Schools; 10.15-10.30 p.m. Schools; 10.30-10.45 p.m. Schools; 10.45-11.0 p.m. Schools; 11.0-11.15 p.m. Schools; 11.15-11.30 p.m. Schools; 11.30-11.45 p.m. Schools; 11.45-12.0 p.m. Schools; 12.0-12.15 p.m. Schools; 12.15-12.30 p.m. Schools; 12.30-12.45 p.m. Schools; 12.45-1.0 p.m. Schools; 1.0-1.15 p.m. Schools; 1.15-1.30 p.m. Schools; 1.30-1.45 p.m. Schools; 1.45-2.0 p.m. Schools; 2.0-2.15 p.m. Schools; 2.15-2.30 p.m. Schools; 2.30-2.45 p.m. Schools; 2.45-3.0 p.m. Schools; 3.0-3.15 p.m. Schools; 3.15-3.30 p.m. Schools; 3.30-3.45 p.m. Schools; 3.45-4.0 p.m. Schools; 4.0-4.15 p.m. Schools; 4.15-4.30 p.m. Schools; 4.30-4.45 p.m. Schools; 4.45-5.0 p.m. Schools; 5.0-5.15 p.m. Schools; 5.15-5.30 p.m. Schools; 5.30-5.45 p.m. Schools; 5.45-6.0 p.m. Schools; 6.0-6.15 p.m. Schools; 6.15-6.30 p.m. Schools; 6.30-6.45 p.m. Schools; 6.45-7.0 p.m. Schools; 7.0-7.15 p.m. Schools; 7.15-7.30 p.m. Schools; 7.30-7.45 p.m. Schools; 7.45-8.0 p.m. Schools; 8.0-8.15 p.m. Schools; 8.15-8.30 p.m. Schools; 8.30-8.45 p.m. Schools; 8.45-9.0 p.m. Schools; 9.0-9.15 p.m. Schools; 9.15-9.30 p.m. Schools; 9.30-9.45 p.m. Schools; 9.45-10.0 p.m. Schools; 10.0-10.15 p.m. Schools; 10.15-10.30 p.m. Schools; 10.30-10.45 p.m. Schools; 10.45-11.0 p.m. Schools; 11.0-11.15 p.m. Schools; 11.15-11.30 p.m. Schools; 11.30-11.45 p.m. Schools; 11.45-12.0 p.m. Schools; 12.0-12.15 p.m. Schools; 12.15-12.30 p.m. Schools; 12.30-12.45 p.m. Schools; 12.45-1.0 p.m. Schools; 1.0-1.15 p.m. Schools; 1.15-1.30 p.m. Schools; 1.30-1.45 p.m. Schools; 1.45-2.0 p.m. Schools; 2.0-2.15 p.m. Schools; 2.15-2.30 p.m. Schools; 2.30-2.45 p.m. Schools; 2.45-3.0 p.m. Schools; 3.0-3.15 p.m. Schools; 3.15-3.30 p.m. Schools; 3.30-3.45 p.m. Schools; 3.45-4.0 p.m. Schools; 4.0-4.15 p.m. Schools; 4.15-4.30 p.m. Schools; 4.30-4.45 p.m. Schools; 4.45-5.0 p.m. Schools; 5.0-5.15 p.m. Schools; 5.15-5.30 p.m. Schools; 5.30-5.45 p.m. Schools; 5.45-6.0 p.m. Schools; 6.0-6.15 p.m. Schools; 6.15-6.30 p.m. Schools; 6.30-6.45 p.m. Schools; 6.45-7.0 p.m. Schools; 7.0-7.15 p.m. Schools; 7.15-7.30 p.m. Schools; 7.30-7.45 p.m. Schools; 7.45-8.0 p.m. Schools; 8.0-8.15 p.m. Schools; 8.15-8.30 p.m. Schools; 8.30-8.45 p.m. Schools; 8.45-9.0 p.m. Schools; 9.0-9.15 p.m. Schools; 9.15-9.30 p.m. Schools; 9.30-9.45 p.m. Schools; 9.45-10.0 p.m. Schools; 10.0-10.15 p.m. Schools; 10.15-10.30 p.m. Schools; 10.30-10.45 p.m. Schools; 10.45-11.0 p.m. Schools; 11.0-11.15 p.m. Schools; 11.15-11.30 p.m. Schools; 11.30-11.45 p.m. Schools; 11.45-12.0 p.m. Schools; 12.0-12.15 p.m. Schools; 12.15-12.30 p.m. Schools; 12.30-12.45 p.m. Schools; 12.45-1.0 p.m. Schools; 1.0-1.15 p.m. Schools; 1.15-1.30 p.m. Schools; 1.30-1.45 p.m. Schools; 1.45-2.0 p.m. Schools; 2.0-2.15 p.m. Schools; 2.15-2.30 p.m. Schools; 2.30-2.45 p.m. Schools; 2.45-3.0 p.m. Schools; 3.0-3.15 p.m. Schools; 3.15-3.30 p.m. Schools; 3.30-3.45 p.m. Schools; 3.45-4.0 p.m. Schools; 4.0-4.15 p.m. Schools; 4.15-4.30 p.m. Schools; 4.30-4.45 p.m. Schools; 4.45-5.0 p.m. Schools; 5.0-5.15 p.m. Schools; 5.15-5.30 p.m. Schools; 5.30-5.45 p.m. Schools; 5.45-6.0 p.m. Schools; 6.0-6.15 p.m. Schools; 6.15-6.30 p.m. Schools; 6.30-6.45 p.m. Schools; 6.45-7.0 p.m. Schools; 7.0-7.15 p.m. Schools; 7.15-7.30 p.m. Schools; 7.30-7.45 p.m. Schools; 7.45-8.0 p.m. Schools; 8.0-8.15 p.m. Schools; 8.15-8.30 p.m. Schools; 8.30-8.45 p.m. Schools; 8.45-9.0 p.m. Schools; 9.0-9.15 p.m. Schools; 9.15-9.30 p.m. Schools; 9.30-9.45 p.m. Schools; 9.45-10.0 p.m. Schools; 10.0-10.15 p.m. Schools; 10.15-10.30 p.m. Schools; 10.30-10.45 p.m. Schools; 10.45-11.0 p.m. Schools; 11.0-11.15 p.m. Schools; 11.15-11.30 p.m. Schools; 11.30-11.45 p.m. Schools; 11.45-12.0 p.m. Schools; 12.0-12.15 p.m. Schools; 12.15-12.30 p.m. Schools; 12.30-12.45 p.m. Schools; 12.45-1.0 p.m. Schools; 1.0-1.15 p.m. Schools; 1.15-1.30 p.m. Schools; 1.30-1.45 p.m. Schools; 1.45-2.0 p.m. Schools; 2.0-2.15 p.m. Schools; 2.15-2.30 p.m. Schools; 2.30-2.45 p.m. Schools; 2.45-3.0 p.m. Schools; 3.0-3.15 p.m. Schools; 3.15-3.30 p.m. Schools; 3.30-3.45 p.m. Schools; 3.45-4.0 p.m. Schools; 4.0-4.15 p.m. Schools; 4.15-4.30 p.m. Schools; 4.30-4.45 p.m. Schools; 4.45-5.0 p.m. Schools; 5.0-5.15 p.m. Schools; 5.15-5.30 p.m. Schools; 5.30-5.45 p.m. Schools; 5.45-6.0 p.m. Schools; 6.0-6.15 p.m. Schools; 6.15-6.30 p.m. Schools; 6.30-6.45 p.m. Schools; 6.45-7.0 p.m. Schools; 7.0-7.15 p.m. Schools; 7.15-7.30 p.m. Schools; 7.30-7.45 p.m. Schools; 7.45-8.0 p.m. Schools; 8.0-8.15 p.m. Schools; 8.15-8.30 p.m. Schools; 8.30-8.45 p.m. Schools; 8.45-9.0 p.m. Schools; 9.0-9.15 p.m. Schools; 9.15-9.30 p.m. Schools; 9.30-9.45 p.m. Schools; 9.45-10.0 p.m. Schools; 10.0-10.15 p.m. Schools; 10.15-10.30 p.m. Schools; 10.30-10.45 p.m. Schools; 10.45-11.0 p.m. Schools; 11.0-11.15 p.m. Schools; 11.15-11.30 p.m. Schools; 11.30-11.45 p.m. Schools; 11.45-12.0 p.m. Schools; 12.0-12.15 p.m. Schools; 12.15-12.30 p.m. Schools; 12.30-12.45 p.m. Schools; 12.45-1.0 p.m. Schools; 1.0-1.15 p.m. Schools; 1.15-1.30 p.m. Schools; 1.30-1.45 p.m. Schools; 1.45-2.0 p.m. Schools; 2.0-2.15 p.m. Schools; 2.15-2.30 p.m. Schools; 2.30-2.45 p.m. Schools; 2.45-3.0 p.m. Schools; 3.0-3.15 p.m. Schools; 3.15-3.30 p.m. Schools; 3.30-3.45 p.m. Schools; 3.45-4.0 p.m. Schools; 4.0-4.15 p.m. Schools; 4.15-4.30 p.m. Schools; 4.30-4.45 p.m. Schools; 4.45-5.0 p.m. Schools; 5.0-5.15 p.m. Schools; 5.15-5.30 p.m. Schools; 5.30-5.45 p.m. Schools; 5.45-6.0 p.m. Schools; 6.0-6.15 p.m. Schools; 6.15-6.30 p.m. Schools; 6.30-6.45 p.m. Schools; 6.45-7.0 p.m. Schools; 7.0-7.15 p.m. Schools; 7.15-7.30 p.m. Schools; 7.30-7.45 p.m. Schools; 7.45-8.0 p.m. Schools; 8.0-8.15 p.m. Schools; 8.15-8.30 p.m. Schools; 8.30-8.45 p.m. Schools; 8.45-9.0 p.m. Schools; 9.0-9.15 p.m. Schools; 9.15-9.30 p.m. Schools; 9.30-9.45 p.m. Schools; 9.45-10.0 p.m. Schools; 10.0-10.15 p.m. Schools; 10.15-10.30 p.m. Schools; 10.30-10.45 p.m. Schools; 10.45-11.0 p.m. Schools; 11.0-11.15 p.m. Schools; 11.15-11.30 p.m. Schools; 11.30-11.45 p.m. Schools; 11.45-12.0 p.m. Schools; 12.0-12.15 p.m. Schools; 12.15-12.30 p.m. Schools; 12.30-12.45 p.m. Schools; 12.45-1.0 p.m. Schools; 1.0-1.15 p.m. Schools; 1.15-1.30 p.m. Schools; 1.30-1.45 p.m. Schools; 1.45-2.0 p.m. Schools; 2.0-2.15 p.m. Schools; 2.15-2.30 p.m. Schools; 2.30-2.45 p.m. Schools; 2.45-3.0 p.m. Schools; 3.0-3.15 p.m. Schools; 3.15-3.30 p.m. Schools; 3.30-3.45 p.m. Schools; 3.45-4.0 p.m. Schools; 4.0-4.15 p.m. Schools; 4.15-4.30 p.m. Schools; 4.30-4.45 p.m. Schools; 4.45-5.0 p.m. Schools; 5.0-5.15 p.m. Schools; 5.15-5.30 p.m. Schools; 5.30-5.45 p.m. Schools; 5.45-6.0 p.m. Schools; 6.0-6.15 p.m. Schools; 6.15-6.30 p.m. Schools; 6.3

RICHARD GOTT on Tanzania: III

Rural struggle against tradition and disease

Months ago Mwalimu Nyerere held a press conference in Chamwino ujamaa village. He was not only invited by the press but also by the press attachés from the embassies in Dar-es-Salaam. The diplomats were kitted out in the most part in suits, carrying briefcases and looking as they do, like urbanites rather than like the interested observers of the African experiment.

Ujamaa village, in the arid, famine-ridden region of Chamwino, is not a retreat. Nyerere retired to an ujamaa village in 1967, and Ben Gurion used to go to his kibbutz in the 1930s.

For the rural areas for political reasons. It is the advantages of living, and perhaps importantly, he needs to be Tanzania's privileged class that development in the countryside, where 94 per cent of Tanzania's 13 million live, must come before attention is paid to the cities.

Although Nyerere may have been left-wing intellectual, he is not something close to a radical. He is a man who has persuaded a majority of who hold power in the country. Within Tanu the still very much in the course of the struggle and the tactics of the struggle are often to discern.

One of all the efforts of the last few years Tanzania is to give rural development. It does the situation in the countryside is similar to that which Nyerere described when dealing with the praise that has been on Tanzania's revolution: "At the end of the day, the achievement of such a revolution is to what we want to do."

One of the constant need to see the rural situation, for example, bringing peace of mind to the rural areas and for themselves the of underdevelopment in the countryside. During a succession of years in the past few months

the border clash with Uganda and the strike at the university — Nyerere remained in the country, intent on emphasising that the welfare of the peasants takes precedence over everything else.

One bright day the university vice-chancellor, having been to discuss the urgent affairs of the parish with the President, found himself spending the morning in an ujamaa village making bricks before serious talks could take place.

Nyerere's concern with the peasants also has an ideological motivation: "If our rural life is not based on the principles of socialism," he wrote in his first major clarification of Tanzania's rural strategy in 1967, "our country will not be Socialist."

The theory behind the concept of the ujamaa village is that the scattered peasants of today should be grouped into village settlements. There they can work together for their common good, and the rules of an idealised African tradition. "Ujamaa" is an untranslatable Swahili word meaning "familyhood" but it is generally taken to be synonymous with socialism and cooperation. An ujamaa village is thus a Socialist cooperative village.

First clearly established as a national aim in 1967 the policy of ujamaa was not really clarified until March 1968, when a presidential directive emphasised that it should be given top priority. There are now more than 2,500 ujamaa villages, with a total population of about 800,000. The average number of families in a village is about 80, but the actual number of people varies from as little as 100 to as many as 1,000.

Of this impressive number of villages, which has more than doubled in the past two years, only about 17 have accumulated sufficient resources to be registered as cooperatives —

as fully fledged independent economic units. A further 240, however, are sufficiently well established to have applied for registration as agricultural associations with the Tanzania Rural Development Bank.

In practice an ujamaa village is any peasant grouping that chooses to call itself by that name, and there may, in fact, be little difference between an ujamaa village and an ordinary village, apart from the verbal emphasis on cooperation. Nevertheless, even "Villagisation" — with the possibilities this gives of bringing water and schooling to an otherwise scattered population — is, and looks, impressive. To see new villages spring up, as in the plains of Rufiji, and this year around Dodoma, is a heartening experience.

In spite of the considerable achievements of the past two or three years, however, even the most enthusiastic advocates of ujamaa admit to serious difficulties both in the concept and in the implementation of the policy. The population of Tanzania consists very broadly of subsistence farmers living in isolated units. Their agriculture is of a pattern that not only pre-dates the tractor, but also the ox and plough. They are not noticeably oppressed, as in Latin America or Asia, by their fellow men, but nor are they naturally democratic.

"Rural society in Tanzania," René Duménil reported to the President in 1967, "is still very hierarchical. The democratic principle, in the cooperatives for example, is scarcely respected except in appearance. It is not accepted in reality or in fact, nor are the depths of people's minds."

Much educational work has been done since then, and there is no reason not to be optimistic about the long-run politicisation of the rural areas. But the absence of the landlord, the latifundista, the usual traditional go-between to peasant

action in other parts of the world — seems to leave the peasant with little initiative of his own.

The immediate cause of peasant oppression is not man, but more impersonal and less remediable phenomena — poverty, ignorance, and disease. Inequality, of course, exists in the rural areas. Some people have considerably more cattle than others. Some areas are richer and more capitalistic — and exploitative — than the rest, notably the fertile land of the Chagga around Kilimanjaro where a pitiful total of only 11 ujamaa villages have managed to seed themselves.

Perhaps the most serious problem faced by the ujamaa programme is the lack of leadership at the village level. This goes back to the lack of exploitation. A rebellious peasantry, oppressed by feudal landlords, throws up its own leaders. In Tanzania tribal systems of authority still operate, with people relying on advice from above rather than thinking for themselves.

The solution is to provide suitable people with some kind of basic training in ideology and farm planning, but again the danger is that this is provided from above and from outside, and not demanded from below. Already there are stories of over-zealous Regional Commissioners forcing people into ujamaa villages when they have no enthusiasm for the idea.

One observer, who worked for some time among the villages west of Lake Victoria, points out that the social and economic benefits of working together are not clear to the people. Too often the communal work is done in a spirit of obligation more than of mutual interest. They work together because they are told to do so. There is a danger, he explains, that the ujamaa village is going to be looked upon as a Government village

rather than a village of the people.

When the village is successful, however, the advantages of ujamaa living become clearer. The breakdown of tradition — especially with regard to the division of labour between men and women — has a beneficial effect, and the communal plot of the village helps to accelerate agricultural change.

In Tanzania, an entirely new form of rural society is being created, akin to the artificial development of the kibbutzim in Israel, which owed nothing to tradition but arose from intellectual initiative and the exigencies of the moment. It is probable that the ideal ujamaa village, based on a romantic conception of an African Arcadia, will eventually degenerate into something more workaday, rather as the kibbutz degenerated into the moshav. This should not be a cause for concern. The immediate significance of the ujamaa village lies in the fact that a

formula has been found for keeping peasants on the land.

It remains to be seen what the effect will be on the privileged Tanzanians who run the country. Ujamaa is something of a vogue word at the moment. There is an "Ujamaa driving school" and numerous ujamaa bars. There is even to be an ujamaa village at Kilimanjaro airport for the tourists. But there seems little enthusiasm for ujamaa as a way of life.

The Second Vice-President, Mr. Kesho Kikwira, pointed out recently to a seminar of the revolutionary-minded Tanu Youth League that when he visited Chamwino village, most of those making bricks were old people. "I must frankly tell you that I have not seen many TLU youths doing revolutionary work in the rural areas," he said. "What are you waiting for? If old men and women are willing to go ujamaa why can't you move?" Perhaps they will eventually. Tanzania is full of surprises.

هكذا من الأهل



Copper clash looms

Santiago, October 12
President Allende moved today towards a confrontation with the United States over a ruling by a Chilean official banning payments to the Anaconda and Kennecott copper companies for property nationalised by the Government.

Hector Humere, the Controller-General, said yesterday that mining groups in which Anaconda and Kennecott held a 49 per cent interest owed Chile \$156 millions for "excessive profits" and other deductions. The mines were nationalised in July.

The companies have two weeks in which to appeal against the ruling to a special panel of three judges and two Government representatives.

US involved

The United States automatically is involved in the dispute because Anaconda and Kennecott insured their Chilean investments for \$320 millions with the US Government's Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). The indemnity issues will be handled by Mr. Nathaniel Davis, former US Ambassador to Guatemala, who is to replace Mr. Edward M. Korry as ambassador in Santiago.

Under the nationalisation law, unanimously approved by Congress on July 11, President Allende was empowered to apply the "excessive profit" deductions. The Controller-General was authorised to deduct them from the book values of the nationalised property.

Humere's ruling applied to Anaconda's 49 per cent interest in the Chuquibambilla, the world's largest open-cast copper mine, and the El Salvador minesmelter plant. The ruling also was applied to the El Teniente, the world's largest underground copper mine, which was 49 per cent owned by Kennecott. — UPI.

Navies danger talks

Moscow, October 12
Russian and American navy negotiators sat down today to work out a gentleman's agreement to avoid incidents between their ships at sea.

An Under-Secretary of the US Navy, Mr. John W. Warner, led a 10-man delegation that met a Soviet negotiating team headed by Fleet Admiral Vladimir A. Kasatonov, who is the second highest ranking officer in the Russian navy. "We are not looking forward to a formal agreement," Mr. Warner said before the start of the talks. "It is to be an understanding... it is strictly a navy-to-navy discussion."

Officially, the two groups were discussing ways to prevent "incidents at sea and in the air" involving ships and aircraft of the two navies. Civilian shipping is not involved.

Neither side was willing to go into details but diplomatic sources said one of the main aims of the talks was to work out ground rules for surveillance of each other's naval activities.

Another aim was to prevent games of "chicken" at sea in which commanders, acting either from pride or on orders, hold a collision course until the last moment rather than give way to the other country's ship.

In recent years there has been an average of one incident a month — collisions, near misses, buzzings or other occurrences. They have produced diplomatic protests and in at least one case, a Soviet ship fired warning shots at an American plane which, in the Russian commander's view, flew too close.

The Russians are particularly sensitive about the US tactic of buzzing their ships with jet fighter planes. The United States and Britain have protested at the Russian tactic of tailing their ships with Soviet ships that approach too closely. They say the Russians have caused collisions at sea. — UPI.

The final article of this series on the Common Market, IARD NORTON-TAYLOR foresees a diminishing for the Commission after Britain's entry

oment of truth for EEC

ation of a new, enlarged commission with Britain covered by the treaty's 248 articles. Some people in Brussels claim that the Commission, and indeed, the whole Common Market, needs a new Constitution, much broader in scope than the existing treaties, and with heavy doses of supra-nationality — a kind of blueprint for a federal State. But there are very few who still believe that the Commission is the nucleus of a future European Government, responsible to the European Parliament and with the Council of Ministers as a kind of upper chamber.

The Commission seems to be doomed to a much less ambitious role. Mr. Rippon is not the only Briton in high places who sees the Commission as "just a service organisation for the Council of Ministers." Some personalities now working at the top of the Commission's administrative headquarters would be happy with the Commission acting as an "eminence grise," coming in with compromise at the appropriate times, and bringing together the chief antagonists, in times of potential crisis.

To a great extent, the fate of the Commission will be decided at the forthcoming summit between the Heads of State of the six and the four candidates. Such a summit was originally proposed by M. Pompidou and is likely to be held early in the new year. Unless the Commission firmly states its claim for specific rights and powers over a wide range of policy areas, it could be put on the shelf for ever.

The French preference, shared by Britain, for a very gradual move towards integration has already led President Pompidou to propose the setting up of European Ministers in place of the permanent representatives, a body of career diplomats.

The Davignon committee, wherein senior diplomats from the six consult each other on foreign policy at intervals is another example of how the Commission has been quietly forgotten when the matter concerned is not mentioned in the Treaty of Rome, Bonn's con-

cern with Ostpolitik, and the West German Economic Minister, Karl Schiller, apparently free hand in dealing with his Common Market partners, also have serious implications for the Commission.

Summit conferences are held to take important political decisions over vital issues, whether it be enlargement of the Community, how to give the Community its own "monetary personality," as the French like to say, or, indeed, the future of Community institutions. For the Commission, how such decisions are actually implemented and through which, if any, Community institutions, is all-important.

Signor Malfatti, the president of the Commission, is also well aware that a conference on European security, which might be held early next year, at least offers the Commission a chance to increase its role in the orientating and running of a common commercial policy, even with the countries of Eastern Europe.

So far, the Six have jealously guarded their independence over trade policy with Communist countries. Above all, Germany wants to maintain control over the economic carrot that it can offer the East in return for political concessions.

The single most important question is, who is going to have control over the \$4,000 million annual Community budget? At present it is passed by the Council of Ministers, but the bulk of it is managed by the Commission. Minimal rights of amendment have been offered to the European Parliament and a special study group is to be set up to look into ways of giving the Parliament greater control.

It looks as though relations between the Council of Ministers and the Parliament will get closer, and that the Commission will be eased on to the sidelines. Some European parliamentarians suggested recently that they should sit in on Ministerial Council meetings. They seemed to be giving up the Commission, at least in its assumed rôle as chief European executive, as a bad job.

ances, widely used in Britain, are assumed to be in the "transparent" category.

To avoid overlapping, the Six's agreement also states that the 20 per cent ceiling must take into account aid to certain sensitive industries, such as shipbuilding or textiles, as well as general help to the particular region in which they are situated.

Community officials are confident that the new agreement will not mean that Britain will have to readjust her present aid programme. But the whole question of regional aids will be under continual discussion not only with the four candidates, but also between the Six. The EEC will review the present agreement at the end of 1973.

At present, some countries, notably Belgium, offer what are called "opaque" aids, such as State guarantees or straight income-tax reductions, the effect of which cannot easily be measured. Cash grants and accelerated depreciation allow-

ies have agreed to limit the Community's "centenations" to 20 per cent of total value of any new investment project. At a counter-measure next week Ministers responsible for regional will formally resolve to lift the restrictions from Italy, although they have been open for possible

new guidelines have implications for future members, including the Community has been precise definition of regional areas. Relations in present Community are as Berlin, the West German frontier, 40 kilometres wide, the

Italian Mezzogiorno and, more significantly, more than half the total area of France (now benefiting from regional development premiums).

The Six have agreed that regional incentive should not cover the whole of one country, a restriction that could cause problems for the Irish Republic. They have also agreed that by 1973, help to central regions must be easily calculable.

At present, some countries, notably Belgium, offer what are called "opaque" aids, such as State guarantees or straight income-tax reductions, the effect of which cannot easily be measured. Cash grants and accelerated depreciation allow-

ies have agreed to limit the Community's "centenations" to 20 per cent of total value of any new investment project. At a counter-measure next week Ministers responsible for regional will formally resolve to lift the restrictions from Italy, although they have been open for possible

new guidelines have implications for future members, including the Community has been precise definition of regional areas. Relations in present Community are as Berlin, the West German frontier, 40 kilometres wide, the



'British Steel' designed by Robert Clark. Built by Philip & Son, Dartmouth. Length 59 ft. Beam 12 ft. 10 ins. Draught 8 ft. Rig: Bermudian Ketch.

"The Steel people made it all possible"

Chay Blyth

A 30-year-old ex-paratrooper wanted to build a steel boat to sail round the world single-handed — the wrong way. Against the wind.

Chay Blyth believed the odds were against him when he put his proposition to the British Steel Corporation. But BSC saw that a superbly designed and built steel yacht, sailing against some of the most daunting

seas in the world, would be a brilliant testimonial for British steel, and Britain.

And now, Chay Blyth and his steel yacht have astonished the world. They have made the first-ever solo non-stop circumnavigation from East to West, in the amazing time of 292 days — the longest windward sail in history. And both man and boat have returned as fresh as the day they left.

What 'British Steel' is made of

HULL: Mild steel plate to Lloyd's Grade A spec.
FRAMES AND DECK BEAMS: Mild steel sections.
DECK PLATES: Mild steel.
COCKPIT AND 'DOG-HOUSE': Stainless steel (non-magnetic).
STANDING RIGGING: Stainless steel wire rope.

British Steel Corporation

rake on investment incentives

From our own Correspondent: Brussels, October 12

six Common Market countries have agreed to limit the Community's "centenations" to 20 per cent of total value of any new investment project. At a counter-measure next week Ministers responsible for regional will formally resolve to lift the restrictions from Italy, although they have been open for possible

new guidelines have implications for future members, including the Community has been precise definition of regional areas. Relations in present Community are as Berlin, the West German frontier, 40 kilometres wide, the

Italian Mezzogiorno and, more significantly, more than half the total area of France (now benefiting from regional development premiums).

The Six have agreed that regional incentive should not cover the whole of one country, a restriction that could cause problems for the Irish Republic. They have also agreed that by 1973, help to central regions must be easily calculable.

At present, some countries, notably Belgium, offer what are called "opaque" aids, such as State guarantees or straight income-tax reductions, the effect of which cannot easily be measured. Cash grants and accelerated depreciation allow-

ances, widely used in Britain, are assumed to be in the "transparent" category.

To avoid overlapping, the Six's agreement also states that the 20 per cent ceiling must take into account aid to certain sensitive industries, such as shipbuilding or textiles, as well as general help to the particular region in which they are situated.

Community officials are confident that the new agreement will not mean that Britain will have to readjust her present aid programme. But the whole question of regional aids will be under continual discussion not only with the four candidates, but also between the Six. The EEC will review the present agreement at the end of 1973.

Russia moves its orbital missiles on site

Colorado Springs, Colo., October 12
United States air defence commanders believe the Soviet Union has operationally deployed its orbital missiles which are among the deadliest weapons in the Russian armoury.

The weapon is known in the West as "FOBS"—the Fractional Orbital Bombardment System. A mainly offensive system, it would launch a nuclear missile into orbit, then bring it down on its target before it had completed a revolution of the earth.

Package holiday defended

From Adrienne Keith-Cohen

Cannes, October 12

Are package holidays too cheap? The question was asked at the Association of British Travel Agents' convention here today — and in spite of a good deal of defensive play from the tour operators, the consensus of the meeting seemed to be that they were.

A Majorca hotelier said that while independent hotels had to make a decent profit, hotels owned by tour operators could be run as a marginal part of a total package. Because the tour operators now owned so many hotels in Majorca, local hoteliers were being forced to cut their services and keep prices below a profitable level.

Clarksons and Thomsons, in particular, defended their low-cost holidays on the grounds that they made a working profit and didn't want more — though one intrepid travel agent suggested that Clarksons might add another couple of pounds to their holidays to improve their internal organisation.

A more general view, however, seemed to be that low prices were somehow connected with the high level of complaints about this year's holidays. One agent said his counter clerks were now embarrassed to hand out copies of the 1972 brochures, which there had been so many complaints about this year's holidays.

Mr Tom Gullick, of Clarksons, stoutly defended his policy of keeping prices as low as possible. Low prices, he said, were aimed at a new market.

Mr Ray Colegate, of the Department of Trade and Industry, confirmed that since the introduction of cheap winter packages the number of British holidays abroad had increased by "a fantastic 25 per cent."

"I don't know whether prices are too low," he added. "But I do know that I mistrust the simple answer. Either way, it seems certain that nobody owes a tour operator a living."

The Russians are known to have made at least one test launch of FOBS each year since 1967, a Defence Department spokesman said. But the Pentagon has never said before that the Soviet Union had the weapon deployed in its silos ready for attack.

"We feel they have deployed it operationally," said an executive officer of the Aerospace Defence Command. "In what numbers is another topic but we feel they have deployed it operationally."

The officer, Major Charles Rhoades, executive officer in the plans directorate, said FOBS "poses a threat to this nation of a weapon which can approach us from virtually any direction — and without detection."

Major Rhoades was speaking during a briefing session at the headquarters of NORAD (North American Air Defence Command) inside Cheyenne Mountain, near here.

He said the Russians not only had more land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) than the US but also more radar in greater depth, an operational anti-ballistic missile system, and an air defence intercepter force "about 17 times as large as ours."

Major Rhoades disclosed that besides the improved Soviet ICBM, known as SS-9, "we are recently aware of a new generation of Soviet ICBMs which may pose even increased destruction potential to us."

The SS-9 can carry a single 25-megaton warhead or three multiple re-entry warheads, each with a five-megaton yield.

— Reuter.

Two killed by R.A.F. jet

A British Phantom jet crashed into a farmhouse near Holstebro, Denmark, yesterday, killing a woman and a 6-year-old boy. The crew of two, Flight Lieutenants R. Northcote and S. Cox, stationed at Coningsby, Lincolnshire, ejected safely.

The crash occurred shortly after the jet had taken off from a military airfield, 160 miles north-west of Copenhagen. The pilot had reported engine trouble.



Russian and Egyptian leaders at the start of their talks in the Kremlin yesterday. On the left is President Sadat of Egypt, and on his right (back to camera) the Egyptian Foreign Minister Mr Riad. Across the table are Mr Brezhnev, President Podgorny; Mr Gromyko, and Mr Vinogradov, the Soviet Ambassador to Cairo.

Dean's trial 'unfair'

From STANLEY UYS

Cape Town, October 12
The case against the Dean of Johannesburg was the weakest one of so-called terrorism to have been brought to the courts under the Terrorism Act, Mr Sydney Kentridge, leading defence counsel, submitted when he began his final argument today.

Mr Kentridge, who called for the Dean's acquittal, said the State had claimed that the Dean had carried out worthy aims with wicked intent, but it was difficult to credit that the provision of schoolbooks and food parcels to needy families could endanger law and order.

Mr Kentridge said the procedure adopted by the State was fundamentally unfair. Much of the evidence was based on statements allegedly made by the Dean two to four years ago. The police had documents relating to those statements and could have prosecuted at the time. Instead everything had been stored up for this case.

There was no evidence that the money sent to the Dean by Miss Alison Norman of London was from the Defence and Air Fund (which is banned in South Africa).

Mr Kentridge said it was not illegal to criticise the South African Government or to know people overseas who held anti-apartheid views, but it was astonishing how much cross-examination there had been by the State on these matters.

Numeiri sworn as President

General Numeiri was sworn in at a public rally in Khartoum yesterday as the first elected President of Sudan. After the ceremony, the Revolutionary Command Council, which was led by the general, and the Cabinet resigned under the temporary Constitution. Numeiri has the right to appoint a new government which is expected to be formed soon.

Sadat says force is the only way

Moscow, October 12

President Sadat of Egypt told Russia today that "force, and only force," should be used in dealing with Israel, the news agency Tass said. He expressed confidence that the Soviet Union would help if force must be used.

President Sadat made the remark in a speech at a Kremlin luncheon in his honour which followed two hours of political talks with Soviet leaders.

He told his hosts: "We proceed from the conviction that force, and only force, is the way to put pressure on Israel and to liquidate the aggression against our land, Force, and only force, is the way to oppose any aggression which can be undertaken against our territory from Israel — this aggressive hotbed created by imperialism in the land of Arabs."

The comment appeared to rule out any expectation by Mr Sadat of a peaceful solution in the Middle East. He has said repeatedly that the Middle East crisis must be solved by the end of the year, either by war or peace.

President Sadat expressed confidence that Russia would stand with Egypt against Israel, but earlier the Soviet President, Mr Podgorny, had emphasised the Soviet desire for a political solution rather than a military one.

— UPI.

MiGs in 'nerve war'

Tel-Aviv, October 12

The high-altitude flight by two MiG-25 all-weather interceptor aircraft off the Israeli coast on Sunday is generally seen here as part of a war of nerves waged by the Soviet Union against Israel. The Israeli Cabinet is expected to consider the flight at its meeting tomorrow.

According to one explanation, an aerial battle was avoided only because the MiGs speed — said by the military spokesman to have been about 1,800 mph — and altitude put them beyond the range of Israeli planes and ground-to-air missiles.

Military sources here believed that the specific purpose of the mission was to carry out at considerable distance off the coast from the altitude of the MiGs a test of the total expenditure for treatment.

Dr Eugene Stenger, director of the research project, took sharp issue with Senator Kennedy's remark that rights of the patients have been infringed. "Each patient is fully informed about the treatment and usually interviewed with a member of his family present. We then wait 24 hours to ask the patient to sign a written consent."

"We only treat six to eight patients a year. So we do not yet have enough cases to be statistically significant. This is the reason there has been no public report. It's not because we are trying to hide anything," — Washington Post.

Radiation project defended

Cincinnati, October 12

Officials of the university medical centre have strongly denied the emphasis on the military usefulness of human radiation experiments being carried out by a university research team. More than 60 cancer patients have been given X-rays principally to study the effects of whole body irradiation such as would result from an atomic explosion.

Senator Edward Kennedy said he was shocked to learn of the project — the primary purpose of which is "to understand better the influence of radiation on the combat effectiveness of troops" — and promised an investigation by his health subcommittee next month.

Dr Edward Gail, university vice-president and director of the medical centre, said the experiments were originally set up and have been continued for medical rather than military reasons. He told a press conference that the project was under development for five years before the Pentagon learned of its nature and offered partial funding in return for data pertinent to the Defence Department.

The Pentagon has paid the University of Cincinnati \$350,000 (\$340,000) since 1960 which Dr Gail said amounted to only 40 per cent of the total expenditure for treatment.

Dr Eugene Stenger, director of the research project, took sharp issue with Senator Kennedy's remark that rights of the patients have been infringed. "Each patient is fully informed about the treatment and usually interviewed with a member of his family present. We then wait 24 hours to ask the patient to sign a written consent."

"We only treat six to eight patients a year. So we do not yet have enough cases to be statistically significant. This is the reason there has been no public report. It's not because we are trying to hide anything," — Washington Post.

Court again refuses to rule on war

Washington, October 12
The Supreme Court refused today for the second time to rule on the constitutionality of the Vietnam war, never formally "declared" by Congress.

The case was rejected by a 5-3 vote. The court's brief order left standing a ruling on April 20, by the second US Circuit Court of Appeals in New York.

That court held that congressional approval of the war could be inferred from passage of the Tonkin Gulf resolution, appropriation of billions of dollars to carry on the conflict, extension of the draft law, and specific conscription of manpower.

The Tonkin resolution was approved by Congress in 1964 after reports of attacks on American ships in the gulf by North Vietnamese torpedo boats. It was interpreted by President Johnson as giving him a free hand to develop the US role in Vietnam.

The Government had urged the Supreme Court to dismiss the appeal on the ground that the issue was one that only Congress and the executive branch could resolve.

It was brought in the Federal District Court in New York by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of two servicemen.

The Justice Department said the Supreme Court's decision would violate the constitutional powers of Congress in this area at his peril.

Congress is the best judge whether there has been a violation of the draft law, and specific conscription of manpower.

The ACLU argued: "The consequences of continued silence by this court on Vietnam can only be confusion, unrest, and continued inactivity about any future military action. The nation's peace and security are at stake. The ACLU urges Congress to take prompt action which will have no doubt perverted our society."

— UPI.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published in this column for £1.00 per line (including VAT) per week. The minimum charge is £1.00. The maximum charge is £1.00.

BKT
for the best in print

Book reprints of 500-5000 copies at economical prices. Modern printing method eliminates the need to print large quantities or to store standing metal.

BROWN KNIGHT & TRUSCOTT LTD.
Printers & Publishers
11-12 Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, London, EC3 5AP. Tel: 01-626 5477.

A "GUARDIAN" PUBLICATION

INTO EUROPE?

The Guardian has published a 64-page illustrated handbook on the great debate on British entry into Europe:

- The terms—summarised and analysed.
- The issues—prices, prospects for industry, employment, fisheries, the regions, and sovereignty.
- From Parliament—White Paper points, and extracts from the Commons four-day debate.
- Facts and figures—some essential dates, statistics, charts, graphs, and reference material.

It is available from:
THE CIRCULATION MANAGER,
ROOM 20, THE GUARDIAN,
164 DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER. M60 2RR

Capitalist remedies for Egypt

By PHILIP BOWRING

After the Egyptian retreat from Pan-Arabism, the strategic withdrawal from socialism, President Sadat's recent invitation to foreign capital to participate in the development of tourism and non-essential construction is likely to be followed by schemes to provide these foreigners with some form of safeguard against nationalisation and associated evils.

Officials are still working on the idea but it is likely to be connected with the recent announcement that a bank for international trade is to be set up. This aims to attract money from the Arab world in general by assuring Arab depositors of complete freedom to withdraw their money at will. Western companies will doubtless be waiting to see how the Kuwaitis and others view this particular promise, but

Will over bar the building in south-east plan

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

Government has approved in principle the strategic terms for the South-east plan, but any form of public inquiry. The region's pattern of growth has been in lines evolved by officials from Whitehall and local planning authorities.

report, published 16 months ago, suggested major growth areas in South-east: Milton Keynes—Northampton—Wellingborough; Reading—Wokingham

Aldershot—Basingstoke and South Essex and Crawley. All these are approved.

Medium growth areas included Maidstone-Medway; Ashford; Eastbourne; Hastings; Bournemouth-Poole; Aylesbury and Chelmsford and Bishop's Cleeve. All but Bishop's Cleeve have Whitehall's backing. The Government does not intend for the time being to pursue this proposal. Mr Peter Walker's statement to local authorities says, "but will if necessary consider it further in the light of emerging circumstances."

So now only the power and resources are needed to encourage the plans to materialise on the chosen ground in place of the higgledy-piggledy growth that would otherwise occur all over the South-east.

According to the statement, local government is to be the prime agency for implementing the plan, and central government believes that the new, reformed councils will have the necessary means. Local government, however, is much more sceptical. In some of the proposed boom areas, houses will need to go up faster than in any new town to date. And that forecast, written into the plan itself, was made before the

laked census figures showed the growing exodus from London to the surrounding countryside.

Mr Walker stresses the importance of the green belt. He intends to extend the metropolitan green belt from its present 800 approved square miles even before structure plans, the next stage for the growth areas, go ahead.

Similar regional plans are to be prepared for the rest of the country.

He considered the whole affair to be "utterly disgraceful." The other four schools of architecture were fighting hard for survival with the full support of their directors. Huddersfield was fighting with one hand tied behind its back.

Students at the meeting argued that by missing a year the school of architecture was hardly likely to attract a good staff with confidence in its future. And if the school failed to attract this staff then it could not expect to achieve the standards demanded by the RIBA.

Mr Durran justified the decision on a number of grounds. The polytechnic advised first year applicants to seek places elsewhere before the decision of the RIBA on the future of the school was known. To have accepted them in a situation of such uncertainty would be to tangle with their academic future.

Teachers of architecture were difficult to recruit, as the RIBA itself had acknowledged. By having "a fallow year for consolidation," staff at the school would then be able to concentrate on raising the standard of performance in the Part One examination of the RIBA, which was crucial for the survival of the school. Last year the pass rate was only 13 per cent.

The Dean of Engineering, Dr S. Armstrong, who is also an assistant director, told the students that if they achieved anything like a 50 per cent pass rate in the 1972 examination, he personally would go to the RIBA to draw attention to the improvement.

Mr J. L. Midgley, a senior lecturer in the school of architecture, was loudly applauded by the students when he told the director that he and his colleagues in the school had been virtually demoralised by the decision to miss a year's intake. The school had had 145 students and was expanding when Mr Durran took over as director; it now had 80 students and was contracting.

The first he knew of the decision not to take a first year was when he read of it in the press.

He considered the whole affair to be "utterly disgraceful." The other four schools of architecture were fighting hard for survival with the full support of their directors. Huddersfield was fighting with one hand tied behind its back.

Students at the meeting argued that by missing a year the school of architecture was hardly likely to attract a good staff with confidence in its future. And if the school failed to attract this staff then it could not expect to achieve the standards demanded by the RIBA.

Mr Durran justified the decision on a number of grounds. The polytechnic advised first year applicants to seek places elsewhere before the decision of the RIBA on the future of the school was known. To have accepted them in a situation of such uncertainty would be to tangle with their academic future.

Teachers of architecture were difficult to recruit, as the RIBA itself had acknowledged. By having "a fallow year for consolidation," staff at the school would then be able to concentrate on raising the standard of performance in the Part One examination of the RIBA, which was crucial for the survival of the school. Last year the pass rate was only 13 per cent.

The Dean of Engineering, Dr S. Armstrong, who is also an assistant director, told the students that if they achieved anything like a 50 per cent pass rate in the 1972 examination, he personally would go to the RIBA to draw attention to the improvement.

Mr J. L. Midgley, a senior lecturer in the school of architecture, was loudly applauded by the students when he told the director that he and his colleagues in the school had been virtually demoralised by the decision to miss a year's intake. The school had had 145 students and was expanding when Mr Durran took over as director; it now had 80 students and was contracting.

The first he knew of the decision not to take a first year was when he read of it in the press.

He considered the whole affair to be "utterly disgraceful." The other four schools of architecture were fighting hard for survival with the full support of their directors. Huddersfield was fighting with one hand tied behind its back.

Students at the meeting argued that by missing a year the school of architecture was hardly likely to attract a good staff with confidence in its future. And if the school failed to attract this staff then it could not expect to achieve the standards demanded by the RIBA.

Mr Durran justified the decision on a number of grounds. The polytechnic advised first year applicants to seek places elsewhere before the decision of the RIBA on the future of the school was known. To have accepted them in a situation of such uncertainty would be to tangle with their academic future.

Teachers of architecture were difficult to recruit, as the RIBA itself had acknowledged. By having "a fallow year for consolidation," staff at the school would then be able to concentrate on raising the standard of performance in the Part One examination of the RIBA, which was crucial for the survival of the school. Last year the pass rate was only 13 per cent.

The Dean of Engineering, Dr S. Armstrong, who is also an assistant director, told the students that if they achieved anything like a 50 per cent pass rate in the 1972 examination, he personally would go to the RIBA to draw attention to the improvement.

Students occupy college hall

By MICHAEL PARKIN

Students occupied the administration block at Huddersfield Polytechnic yesterday after a long and sometimes noisy meeting with the director, Mr K. J. Durran, had failed to convince them that the polytechnic had been justified in not accepting this year's first-year intake of architectural students.

They moved into the Great Hall with sleeping bags and said they would stay in the administration block "to embarrass the governors and so persuade them to take a first-year intake."

Huddersfield is one of five schools of architecture that have been given until 1974 by the Royal Institute of British Architects to raise their standards and achieve recognition. None of the other four—Plymouth, Liverpool, Cheltenham, and North-east London—was fighting for its survival by not having a first-year intake. Mr Durran justified the decision by describing it as "a fallow year for consolidation."

Mr J. L. Midgley, a senior lecturer in the school of architecture, was loudly applauded by the students when he told the director that he and his colleagues in the school had been virtually demoralised by the decision to miss a year's intake. The school had had 145 students and was expanding when Mr Durran took over as director; it now had 80 students and was contracting.

The first he knew of the decision not to take a first year was when he read of it in the press.

He considered the whole affair to be "utterly disgraceful." The other four schools of architecture were fighting hard for survival with the full support of their directors. Huddersfield was fighting with one hand tied behind its back.

Students at the meeting argued that by missing a year the school of architecture was hardly likely to attract a good staff with confidence in its future. And if the school failed to attract this staff then it could not expect to achieve the standards demanded by the RIBA.

Mr Durran justified the decision on a number of grounds. The polytechnic advised first year applicants to seek places elsewhere before the decision of the RIBA on the future of the school was known. To have accepted them in a situation of such uncertainty would be to tangle with their academic future.

Teachers of architecture were difficult to recruit, as the RIBA itself had acknowledged. By having "a fallow year for consolidation," staff at the school would then be able to concentrate on raising the standard of performance in the Part One examination of the RIBA, which was crucial for the survival of the school. Last year the pass rate was only 13 per cent.

The Dean of Engineering, Dr S. Armstrong, who is also an assistant director, told the students that if they achieved anything like a 50 per cent pass rate in the 1972 examination, he personally would go to the RIBA to draw attention to the improvement.

Mr J. L. Midgley, a senior lecturer in the school of architecture, was loudly applauded by the students when he told the director that he and his colleagues in the school had been virtually demoralised by the decision to miss a year's intake. The school had had 145 students and was expanding when Mr Durran took over as director; it now had 80 students and was contracting.

The first he knew of the decision not to take a first year was when he read of it in the press.

He considered the whole affair to be "utterly disgraceful." The other four schools of architecture were fighting hard for survival with the full support of their directors. Huddersfield was fighting with one hand tied behind its back.

Students at the meeting argued that by missing a year the school of architecture was hardly likely to attract a good staff with confidence in its future. And if the school failed to attract this staff then it could not expect to achieve the standards demanded by the RIBA.

Mr Durran justified the decision on a number of grounds. The polytechnic advised first year applicants to seek places elsewhere before the decision of the RIBA on the future of the school was known. To have accepted them in a situation of such uncertainty would be to tangle with their academic future.

Teachers of architecture were difficult to recruit, as the RIBA itself had acknowledged. By having "a fallow year for consolidation," staff at the school would then be able to concentrate on raising the standard of performance in the Part One examination of the RIBA, which was crucial for the survival of the school. Last year the pass rate was only 13 per cent.

Not so attractive

By our Correspondent

A lecturer at Oxford University, Dr Jürgen Rose, ordered a £500 electro-magnet after seeing a London firm's brochure. But the first magnet delivered was faulty and the replacement did not live up to the brochure's description, Oxford magistrates heard yesterday.

Scientifica and Cook Electronics Ltd., of High Street, Acton, denied four breaches of the Trade Descriptions Act on

supplying the laboratory with a 4in. dia. field electro-magnet. The magistrates dismissed two of the charges, fined the firm £50 on each of the others, and ordered it to pay £93 costs.

Dr Paul Cook, managing director of the firm, said the electro-magnet had been on the market for six years. "They have been supplied all over the world and the firm has never yet had a complaint about them."

Dr Jürgen Rose, a senior lecturer in the school of architecture, was loudly applauded by the students when he told the director that he and his colleagues in the school had been virtually demoralised by the decision to miss a year's intake. The school had had 145 students and was expanding when Mr Durran took over as director; it now had 80 students and was contracting.

The first he knew of the decision not to take a first year was when he read of it in the press.

He considered the whole affair to be "utterly disgraceful." The other four schools of architecture were fighting hard for survival with the full support of their directors. Huddersfield was fighting with one hand tied behind its back.

Students at the meeting argued that by missing a year the school of architecture was hardly likely to attract a good staff with confidence in its future. And if the school failed to attract this staff then it could not expect to achieve the standards demanded by the RIBA.



Peer meets gipsies

Lord Sandford, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of the Environment, meeting families at a £34,000 gipsy site, newly-built near St Albans by Hertfordshire County Council. It accommodates 15 families

Black looks at the airport

By JOHN CUNNINGHAM

THE SISTER of Angela Davis, the black militant held in California on charges of murder and conspiracy, was delayed for three hours by immigration officials when she arrived in London from Brussels yesterday. As far as Mrs Fania Jordan was concerned—as something of a militant in her own right—the treatment accorded to her at an airport is a fair indicator of the repression in a country as a whole.

While she was detained her luggage and personal items were searched—including letters and papers relating to her sister's trial. Mrs Jordan, aged 24, said afterwards that she had no idea whether she was going to be held for three hours or three days, and that she was given no satisfactory explanation. But the official reason is that she and her friends could not say exactly where they would be staying.

"Actually I felt at home in this atmosphere of political repression," she said. True, she did not know much about Britain—except the struggle in Ireland—but at least the incident at Heathrow Airport had conveniently confirmed that, right enough, England is there among the imperialist oppressors.

Mrs Jordan, who is as striking as her sister, says she has been a radical activist for seven years.

Mrs Jordan will today address shop stewards and workers at the Ford plant in Dagenham—who have been generous in their support for Angela—and attend meetings at the London School of Economics and at Brixton. This meeting is arranged by the Black Panthers. There will be other appeals for cash during her month-long stay.

Review of air industry by Government

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Air Correspondent

A powerful Whitehall committee has been charged with creating a strategy for the British aircraft industry within which the Cabinet can tackle the main issues. These are: Concorde; how to find funds for short and vertical take-off development; Rolls-Royce's long-term future; relationships with the European and American industries.

The committee, an interdepartmental affair, is headed by Sir Robert Marshall, the second permanent secretary responsible for aviation in the Department of Trade and Industry. It has been asked to report before the end of the year.

On Concorde the previous Government certainly hoped that the major airlines would make the effective move by deciding whether or not to place orders. But since none has shown signs of a clear initiative the Cabinet will now have to carry the full responsibility.

And if Concorde is to go ahead in addition to the Rolls-Royce RB211 engine programme, published.

Young people 'more prone to suicide'

A survey in Bournemouth has revealed that young people in the town are four times more likely to attempt suicide than older people. The survey was carried out by the Rev. Roslyn Aish, leader of the local Samaritans group, as part of a diploma course with London University. The group is now appealing for more young Samaritan helpers.

According to the survey, 51 per cent of those who attempted suicide during 1969-70 were aged 15 to 29. This group makes up 20 per cent of the population.

Mr Aish, a vicar at Fordingbridge, said: "I believe this trend among young people is general and not just confined to this area. The majority of these cases are concerned with broken love affairs and sex problems. Youngsters today have so much more freedom than they used to. This means that there is more possibility of them getting into difficulty. Because they are young they cannot cope. A special under-30 Samaritan squad is being set up. Its trainees include a boy of 17 and a girl of 18."

A complete motorway system would cost 250,000 acres of our countryside, 16,000 million pounds and could be complete in 43 years.

Fortunately there exists an alternative.

True, we need better roads. But to build a motorway system that would equal our 10,000 miles of rail would be the ruin of the country.

We have a strong rail system that can carry more people and more freight faster and cheaper than any other form

of surface transport. It will look after our interests in the future only if we protect its interests today.

 **British Rail**
A Great British Investment



egg prices will go down

Egg Authority decided not to use its support powers to boost prices. The authority said prices likely to remain low for at least a fortnight. The Farmers' Union disapproved the decision as it was a similar glut, is to be opposite. After talks with the Government, it has decided to keep prices up to limit.

Potato Marketing Board, with a similar glut, is to be opposite. After talks with the Government, it has decided to keep prices up to limit.

Barlow (48) was after an accident to have alcohol content that normally have been

detached, Stourbridge magistrates were told yesterday. Barlow, of Whitehouse House, Hartlebury, was found to have an alcohol

NEWS IN BRIEF

rating 291 milligrams above the limit. He was fined £40 and banned from driving for three years.

Test flights of the Lockheed TriStar indicated that it would meet guarantees and delivery dates. Mr Robert Schubert, an executive of the American company said in London last night.

A handicapped boy, David

McMichael, aged 16, missing from his home in Luton for 10 days, was taken home from Leeds last night. He had been in the care of welfare officers until he was identified yesterday.

Odd hours' claim
A 15 per cent pay rise for working abnormal hours is being claimed by 100,000 busmen who work for companies outside London.

Car men idle
More car jobs were hit yesterday by a strike of 120 engine assemblers at the Austin-Morris factory in Longbridge, Birmingham. About 330 men were laid off at Abingdon where MGB production has stopped.

is, and David, aged about 18.

Heath lied about spies, says Wilson

Hassan then threw Mr Nolan's cabinet-making tools out of the window. Hassan began to remove Mr Nolan's suitcase from the room, and Mr Nolan sat down on the stairs and refused to move. Hassan, with the help of others, then carried the suitcase down the stairs and deposited him on the pavement. Hassan was ordered to pay £20 costs.

Tenant dumped on path

Hassan then threw Mr Nolan's cabinet-making tools out of the window. Hassan began to remove Mr Nolan's suitcase from the room, and Mr Nolan sat down on the stairs and refused to move. Hassan, with the help of others, then carried the suitcase down the stairs and deposited him on the pavement. Hassan was ordered to pay £20 costs.

Adoption warning

General. **Few prospective parents were aware of the nature of children who needed homes. "Nearly all those available are children in need of substitute parents. They are not orphans," Miss Jane Rowe, the director of the association, said yesterday.**

An old hand at housing

● Left: Mr Harry Simpson



● Left: Mr Harry Simpson

Oz fired by hate —teacher

The column is the first published reaction to the magazine and the trial by a teacher at one of the schools featured in "OZ 28." It is also a bitter counterblast to the National Union of Teachers' young teachers' section which last month deplored the NUT's action in reporting the magazine to the police.

Registration blow for Irish breakaway party

Mr Boland was Mr Lynch's Minister for Local Government until the dismissal in May 1970 of Mr Charles Haughey, the Minister for Finance, and Mr Neil Blaney, the Minister for Agriculture, on suspicion of involvement in sun-running. He

Detective 'was shot by third man'

He was on the run and he had not paid his rent for a fortnight or so. We arranged for him to come down south with us."

Skingle, Knox and Sparrow had left London on June 27 to

Tax case ends—20 years on

They admitted providing the Inland Revenue with false statements on the profits of Tanjon (Newcastle) Limited. George Harold Parmenter Clowes, of Green Tye Road, Much Hadham, was fined £100.

Miners reject 7 p c pay offer

The union's executive will meet tomorrow and a special delegate conference will be held in London next week. The conference is the most authoritative body of the union, and has the power to order a ballot on a strike. Mr Gormley would not be drawn, but conceded that industrial action could not be ruled out.

Owner accuse GLC

The compulsory purchase properties considered by Greater London Council as for habitation was tantamount to confiscation, a public inquiry at Hammersmith, London, told yesterday. Mr Cyril was giving evidence on the

Clue to lost girl

A former student at Durham University, where Ann is a student, has told the police that on July 25 he and a friend hitch-hiked with Ann from Okehampton to Launceston, Cornwall. They parted and met again in Penzance on July 27.

Man fired motor car

In a statement he claimed that his wife's stepfather, Mr Edward Gillham, had enticed her away with his two sons Roy aged 5, and Philip aged 4. The damage to the car and to a garage amounted to £300.

Call for blood pressure checks

Long-term treatment of moderate cases is now possible, the report says, and it has already been shown that this can reduce the likelihood of death through

PICKFORDS REMOVALS GIVES EVERYTHING THE FRAGILE TREATMENT

You can trust Pickfords removal men. Because Pickfords train their men to be professional experts in handling and packing, caring for the smallest single item to moving the entire contents of a house. And if you're not quite ready to move into your new home, Pickfords will carefully store anything for you, at a branch near your new home, so that when you're ready, just a phone call will mean that quickly and efficiently Pickfords can move you in. Pickfords have branches all over the country, so whenever you want to move,

PICKFORDS

GENTLE GIANT FOR REMOVALS

**Look in the telephone directory or Yellow Pages
and give your local Pickfords branch a ring.**



هكذا من الأهل

£53 M stolen in 1970

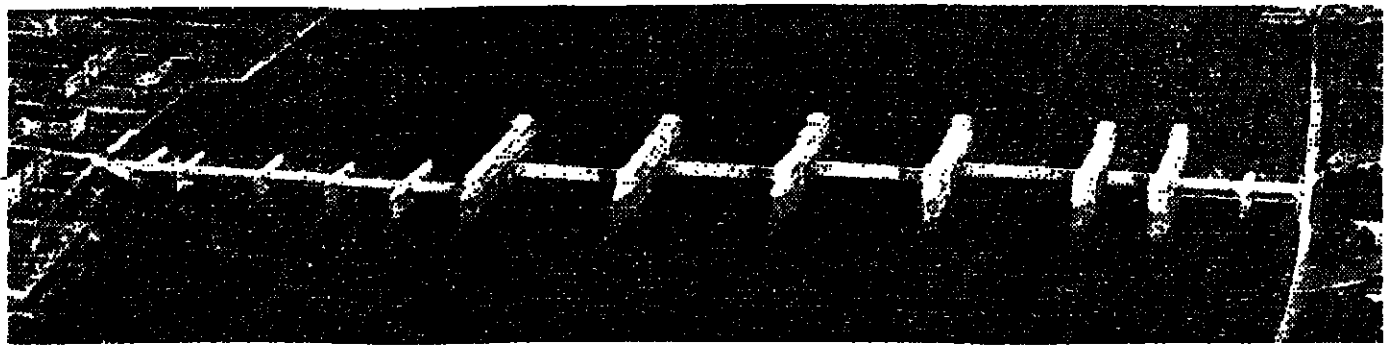
Thieves got away with £53,336,400 in cash and property last year, according to the annual survey by the "Security Gazette." Altogether £66,021,100 worth was stolen, and £12,684,700 worth recovered. The total was £3,800,000, or 6 per cent—higher than in 1969.

The figure included losses due to burglary, robbery, and theft recorded by the police. It did not include fraud, forgery, or shoplifting. The journal estimates that several hundred million pounds a year was lost through unreported or unsuspected cases.

Just over £26,000,000 was estimated to have been stolen in the London metropolitan area. The police recovered £3,240,000 of this.

Other areas which suffered big losses were South Wales: £3,570,226 stolen — £2,669,353 recovered; Birmingham: £3,232,100 stolen — £1,546,009 recovered; Cheshire: £2,656,824 stolen — £1,365,739 recovered; Lancashire: £2,581,832 stolen — £578,988 recovered; and Thames Valley: £2,537,436 stolen — £1,091,592 recovered.

The "Security Gazette" says "big-time" thieves are taking larger amounts, but the major loss was due to an increase in lesser thefts and burglaries.



Left: close-up of a model of the Thames barrier showing how water flow would be regulated. Above: how the complete structure would look

A bar under troubled waters

By Campbell Page

WOOLWICH REACH on the Thames will be the site of "one of the engineering wonders of the world" by 1978, the Greater London Council said yesterday when it explained its plans for a flood barrier across the river.

As flood tides get higher and South-east England continues to sink, the GLC, not known as a panicky organisation, plans to spend £75 millions on the project. It says that a serious flood could, apart from the danger to life, cause damage amounting to £1,000 millions and disrupt the Underground, power supplies, and telephones.

The engineers, led by Mr R. W. Horner, chief engineer to the rivers branch of the GLC, have had to produce plans to close the river rapidly and reliably with the least possible disturbance to shipping.

Their solution is a series of 12 spans, the widest 200ft,

across 1,800ft of river. The protection comes from rising sector gates, which are like steel cylinders revolving on their longitudinal axes and with three quarters of their outer shell cut away. The remaining quarter will normally be stored in curved concrete housings on the river bed but can be revolved into position so that it provides a 60ft barrier from the river to well above the level of high tide.

Reliability is an absolute demand. As an engineer said yesterday it does not matter if the Severn Bridge is closed five days a year because of high winds: there are alternative routes and the bridge justifies its existence by working normally 360 days a year.

A Thames barrier, itself costing £38 millions, has to work on that one day in winter in filthy weather with heavy

rain and a storm surge sweeping up the Thames estuary when London is about to be flooded.

It will have three sources of power supply: electricity from both sides of the Thames, and its own generating system. Just in case the hydraulic power fails to get the gates moving from the river bed, an alternative method will be of "virtually jacking them up by hand" to overcome the initial resistance. Shipping will be able to use the full depth of the river in the normal way apart from having to avoid concrete platforms between the sunken gates.

The gates, which can be raised in 15 minutes, would stay up for 10 hours in very serious conditions and for six hours when the threat was milder.

Mr Peter Black, chairman of

the GLC public services committee, said yesterday that the GLC and the Government had agreed that banks have to be raised and a movable barrier built: that the best site is at Silvertown, in Woolwich Reach; that embankments down river from the barrier should be raised and strengthened; that until the barrier is built there must be a programme of interim wall-raising in London; and that the GLC must work with the Essex and Kent River Authorities, who will be affected by the operation of the barrier.

A bill will be lodged with Parliament next month, and Mr Black expects it to have "a lively passage." The Government is expected to pay 65 per cent of the cost.

An exhibition of the project, with a push-button model of the gates, opened yesterday at County Hall for four months. A series of 25 smaller exhibitions will open in riverside boroughs on Monday.

Teaching duty 'abdicated' Safety up to councils

BY OUR EDUCATION STAFF

civil servants in the supply of teachers. But the Department must be made to realise that poor teaching could be as harmful to schoolchildren as the standards of teaching and of sending schools "unsuitable over" the existence of bad schools and teachers.

The book recalls that some of the reforms now being urged on Lord James's Committee on Teacher Training were recommended by the McNair Committee in 1944. The Department had "avoided, if not abdicated" its legal responsibility for training and had compounded this failure by resisting more recent pressures for reform.

Mr Maddison, calling for a Teachers' Education Committee as a watchdog on colleges of education and schools, said: "If it had a look at certain schools there would be a very remarkable change in them because the adverse local publicity would be devastating. The fundamental question of public accountability for education is in general totally ignored."

The two men recommend that the education committee should be linked with a Teachers' Training Council. This would be responsible for training probationary and practising teachers. It would also confer a second qualification after a student had received his college of education diploma.

These two bodies would come under a Higher Education Commission responsible for universities and polytechnics as well as the colleges.

The students' probationary year, "at present little more than a farce," would be reorganised. Some colleges would be integrated with universities and others with polytechnics in a piecemeal pattern.

The book is likely to have some influence since it represents at least part of what the Select Committee would have said about teacher training if it had not been disbanded by the Conservative Government.

An Inquiry Into Teacher Training, by F. T. Willey and R. E. Maddison, University of London Press, £1.35.

Welsh 17 for trial

Seventeen members of the Welsh Language Society, who disrupted proceedings brought against them in Mold magistrates' court, Flintshire, a fortnight ago, will now stand trial at Mold Assize, after a successful application made yesterday before a High Court judge in chambers.

Mr Timothy Taylor, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, was granted a bill of indictment against the 17. His application for the bill was made ex parte, though Mr Dewi Watkin Powell,

representing the students, was present.

At Mold magistrates' court last month, the defendants were accused of conspiring to enter, as trespassers, property belonging to broadcasting authorities, and to interfere with television transmissions.

The case was adjourned until Monday after the defendants turned their backs on the magistrates and joined with a crowded gallery in singing, until the police cleared the gallery.

Second chance for oil terminal objectors

By JAMES LEWIS

act Committee of the Lords is meeting to consider new evidence about pollution risks as not available to it shortly before the Marine Terminal Bill is passed.

ill, a private measure by Anglesey County is to sanction the oil terminal which the 7 proposes to operate in conjunction with Shell (UK),

technique proposed for v of discharging oil porters at offshore is new to Britain, but experience of it elsewhere in South Africa, and the Persian Gulf, a spokesman agreed yesterday everyone had "got tangled" when evidence pillages at such installations given to the Select

evidence was strongly by objectors to the 1, who have combined to the Anglesey Defence Group. Shell undertook figures about spill- from its various ter- but by the time it had a measure had scraped the Select Committee, agreed," Shell said yes-

terday, "that the new figures presented a different picture from that we gave the Select Committee, but we believe it is not significantly different. However, we said we would not object if, in the light of it, the Bill were recommended."

The objectors view the evidence with less equanimity. Mr C. W. Grove-White, chairman of the defence action group, said yesterday that at a terminal in Durban 23 spillages had been recorded in the course of 91 discharges from tankers.

He thought members of the county council were themselves beginning to have misgivings about the project, and the "sensible and honourable course" for the county would be to withdraw the Bill for the time being.

What view the Lords take of the new evidence remains to be seen, but the objectors plan to make use of it in another way — to press for a planning inquiry commission, of the kind allowed for in the Planning Act of 1968.

along an underground pipeline to its refinery at Ellesmere Port, in Cheshire.

The objectors, led by Mr William Woods, a retired civil engineer and barrister, have tried unsuccessfully to have the inquiry adjourned to allow for a planning commission, but the inspector is going ahead with the hearing, which is expected to last for three weeks.

A commission would be empowered to examine the Shell case in its entirety, and to consider it in the light of the present and future demand for oil. The Secretary for Wales, however, has refused to convene one.

In its absence, the project goes ahead in a piecemeal fashion — the actual terminal by way of a private parliamentary Bill, the tank farm by way of one public inquiry, and the pipeline and other works will be the subject of independent inquiries.

"This," Mr Woods has told the inquiry, "is the case of the Anglesey David being defeated in easy stages by the Shell Goliath." The case for an all-embracing commission will be pressed again when the private Bill comes before the Commons, and a spokesman for the defence committee said yesterday that funds were flowing in to pay for legal representation.

Choose Sumlock



At least one of these machines has your name on it now for your address

1. Anita Electronic Calculators. Battery and Mains models 1000 & 1011. Square root model 1021.
2. Anita Electronic Printing Calculator.
3. Anita Business Computer. Programmable Billing desk size Computer.
4. Sumlock Compucorp. Programmable Calculators — and Card Reader, Scientist, Statistician and Financial models.
5. Sumlock Compucorp special function Calculators. Scientist and Statistician models.
6. Visible Record Computers. Card and Tape input and output series R. model 6000. Magnetic Ledger card Computer series R. model 8000.
7. Anita Data Preparation model D.P. 1010. Programme controlled Data preparation and Writing machine with tape input output.

See us on Stand 156 at the Business Efficiency Exhibition Olympia, 5th - 13th October 1971.

Please send me further details of the following machines (please quote Nos.) ☐ ☐ ☐
I would like to see your representative as soon as possible. ☐
Name _____
Company _____
Address _____
Tel: _____

Sumlock Comptometer Ltd., Head Office:
Anita House, 1 Rockingham Rd, Uxbridge, Middx.

8. Comptometer Adding Calculators.
9. Plus Rapid Adding Machines. Six and nine column models with special currency and weights keyboard.
10. Comptograph Adding listing machines including O.C.R., Multi register and Multiplying models.

You've got us where you want us from our 34 sales and service points throughout the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Sumlock Comptometer Limited

Head Office:
Anita House, 1 Rockingham Road,
Uxbridge, Middlesex.
Tel: Uxbridge 51522

Lamson Industries Group.

Immunisation campaign aims to include 'back garden' hens

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Chickens at the bottom of the garden are the main target of the Ministry of Agriculture's biggest drive to control fowl pest by vaccination. Householders on or so hens form the bulk of the 250,000 poultry farmers and pleas to protect hens against the most virulent and expensive outbreak on record have been unheeded.

Number of notified outbreaks is still running at about five a day, and signs up are already apparent. A break is expected in the winter. Without a

response to the campaign, the Ministry is taking several steps to take control of the small owner, 200,000 leaflets is being sent out, telling where the disease is and how to prevent it. New ways of disinfecting are being looked at, and the Ministry is also looking at the possibility of a vaccine for the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

Means in our hands to read the message, and the Ministry is also looking at the possibility of a vaccine for the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper on the subject of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.

White Paper is in the report by a review of the disease, which is spread by contact with infected birds, and by insects, rodents, and hatcheries.



Navy aircrews training in underwater escape techniques at HMS Vernon, in Portsmouth. The trainer is identical to the interior of a Wessex helicopter, and can be rolled about to provide realistic conditions.

Tapes produced in fox cubs row

The chairman of the League Against Cruel Sports yesterday produced a tape recording which he said proved that four orphaned fox cubs had been turned loose as quarry for a hunt.

The League had earlier said that a farmer had given the foxes to the Belvoir Hunt, Leicestershire, but an inquiry by the Masters of Foxhounds Association rejected the allegations.

Mr Raymond Rowley, the chairman, yesterday denied that the League had refused to take part in the inquiry or give evidence. He said the League asked how the inquiry would be conducted but got no reply.

The next thing I knew the inquiry had been held," he said. The tape recording was of a conversation with Mr Jim Webster, huntsman to the Belvoir. A person, said to be Mr Webster, said he had got the cubs, put them with another mother and "they'll be out in the corn now."

Mr Rowley said the tape was on a hidden recorder when he visited Mr Webster's home pretending to be looking for foxes for a wild-life park.

He also played a recording said to be of Mr Ernest Winter, a farmer. The person agreed he had given Mr Webster the cubs. Part of the conversation went: "Rowley? He puts them out for hunting?" (referring to Mr Webster). Voice said to be Mr Winter's: "He puts them out—they rear them for the job."

Mr Rowley said the rules of the Masters of Foxhounds Association were "nothing more than a sham to lead the public into thinking that fox hunting is respectable." He asked the association to hold a proper inquiry.

The Masters of Foxhounds Association said yesterday it had no plans to reopen the inquiry. "We deplore that people, whatever their views, go about trying to trap innocent servants," the association denied failing to reply to the League's request for details of the conduct of the inquiry.

Directors and firm are fined

A firm which earlier this month was fined £100 for having a sixteenth-century farmhouse—the subject of a preservation order—demolished was fined £5 at Hatfield, Hertfordshire, yesterday, and ordered to pay £300 costs for not keeping a nameplate outside its registered office.

Mr Richard Walley, of Limbury Road, Luton, and Mr Brian Colwell, of Wellgate Road, Luton, both directors of Maltglade Ltd., Luton, were also ordered to pay costs of £50 and £10 respectively.

A summons of not having a registered office to which mail might be sent was dismissed. Two summonses against Mr Walley of permitting Maltglade Ltd not to have a registered office and allowing the company not to keep its name on the outside of the registered office were also dismissed.

Mr Ian Clidwell, QC, defending, said that the company did have a registered office, registered at Company House.

Classes on sex to be optional Longer hours 'death to pubs'

By our Correspondent

CHILDREN at schools in Exeter can be withdrawn from classes about sex if their parents object to the city council's booklet on sex education, Mr Stanley Nielsen, Exeter's Director of Education, said yesterday.

Mr Colin Knapman, a Post Office engineer, of Parkfield Way, Topsham, has stopped his two daughters from going to Topsham Junior school because he objects to the booklet, "Scheme of Education in Personal Relationships."

He claimed earlier that certain paragraphs encouraged homosexuality, and said that he was seeking legal aid to answer a summons for failing to send his daughters to school. He refused yesterday to comment on Mr Nielsen's assurance.

Mr Kenneth Kavanagh, aged 39, a senior probation officer at Bedford, has said he is sending the booklet to the Attorney-General, for consideration of a possible prosecution.

Mr Kavanagh said he had been in touch with Mr Knapman. "I hope this week to form some kind of association to help parents in this situation. Our main preoccupation is freedom of conscience," he said. "We certainly want to foster sex education, but aim to advise where there is a sian in conflict with parents' consciences."

Mr Nielsen said that most parents were delighted that someone was tackling the subject for them, and only one official complaint had been made about the booklet.

Continental-type cafes might harm the public house by draining away an essential part of its trade, the recommendations explained. "Why should the solid-looking English pub be so vulnerable compared with the Continental café? The point can be answered very briefly. Let the excise duties be brought down to the level at which they stand in, say, West Germany, where beer prices are much the same as they are here, and the pub could stay open all night—with a well-trained barman on duty to enable the licensee to get a reasonable night's rest."

New press man at No. 10

Mr Gerry Moggridge, chief press officer at the Department of Education and Science since 1968, has been appointed to the same post at 10 Downing Street.

Mr Moggridge, aged 42, replaces Mr George Holt, who becomes home affairs editor of overseas press services at the Central Office of Information.

ing machi

our cut to food stment

ch I could most

wait in

ole, with

come tax

and be

adually

understand

gives

gives

gives

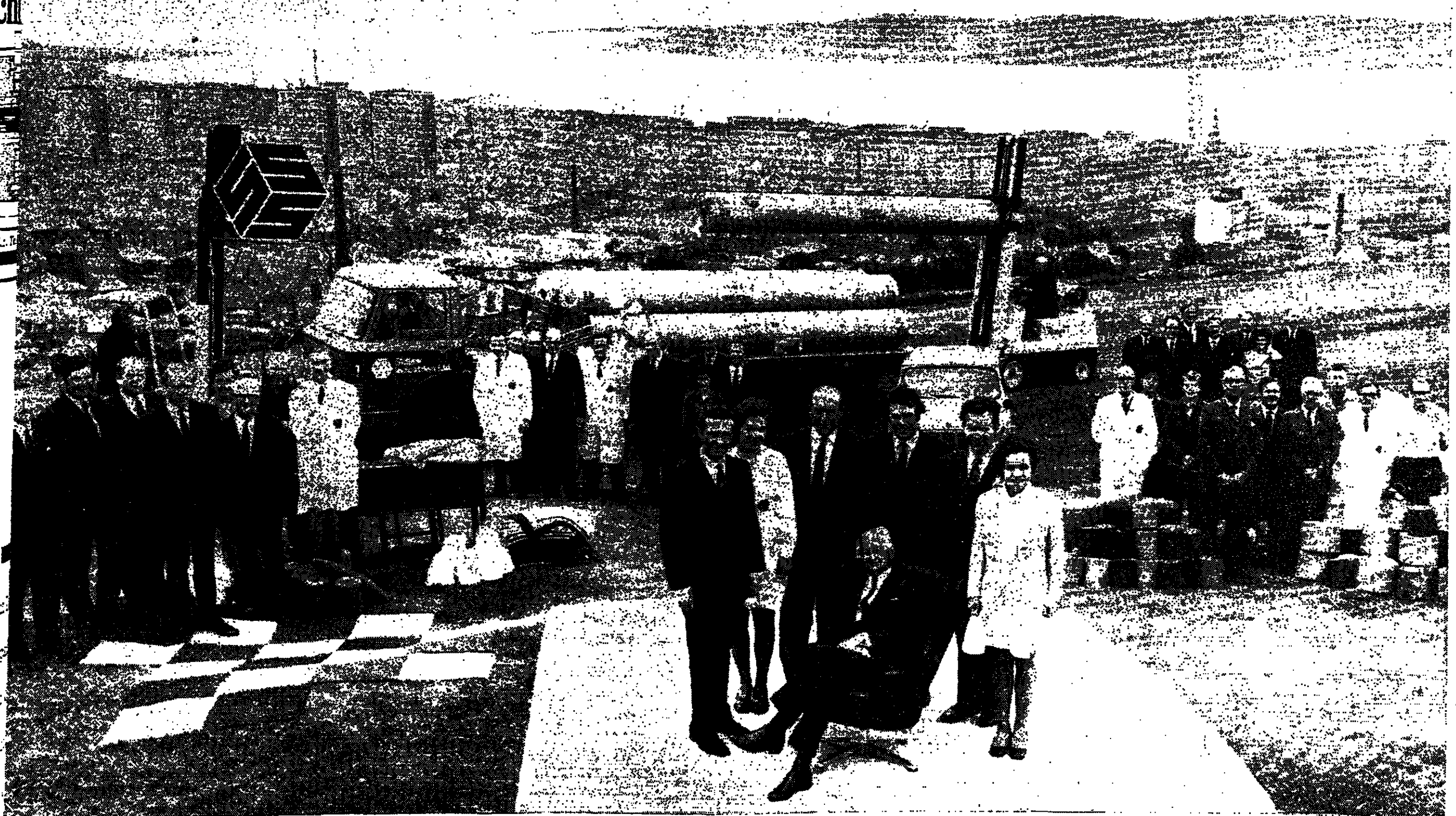
gives

gives

gives

gives

gives



view from Sidlaw—a wide Horizon

For 50 years we lived with the good of Jute Industries. Up to 6 years ago we described us well. If it was jute, we did it. If it wasn't, please try elsewhere. Today we remain pre-eminent in jute. You can also try us with confidence for made fibre knitting and weaving yarns, carpet backings, carpet tiles, fibrillated polypropylene, furnishing fabrics and cranes. These are areas where we foresee significant growth. That is why we have dropped our single-fibre tag and changed our name to Sidlaw Industries Limited, taken from the hills which overlook our Dundee base. At the same time we have formed four divisions founded on product groups to give vigorous attention to the widely differing markets which we now serve, not forgetting our major interests in four expanding man-made fibre associate companies. So, to introduce the new us, we took to the hills with people and products. You will observe that there is an excellent view of Dundee but an even better sight of a very wide horizon.

Sidlaw Industries Ltd.

Jute Industries Division
General Textiles Division
International Division
Engineering Division

Meadow Place Buildings
Dundee
DD1 9QN
Telephone 0382 23161

Associate companies
Polytape Ltd.
Synthetic Fabrics (Scotland) Ltd.
Cordova Spinners Inc (U.S.A.)
N.V. Fibrio (Belgium)

Michael Billington on West of Suez

OSBORNE WALLAH

JOHN OSBORNE'S "West of Suez," which has just transferred to the Cambridge Theatre, is a work that has been chronologically misinterpreted. Osborne, we have been told has forfeited the right to speak for his own generation, has written a play that would appeal to the white minorities in South Africa or Rhodesia, has adopted the mantle of N. C. Hunter in penning a piece of Anglicised Chekhov with a fat star part and has generally swung so far to the right as to be almost out of sight. However instead of being a lament for the loss of Empire, the play is really about the fate of Western civilisation. It is not a hymn to times past but a prophetic warning about times to come: not a piece of Tory nostalgia but a cry of liberal despair.

It is true, of course, that Osborne sets the action in a former British colony that has recently gained its independence and that there is a good deal of talk about the time-table of Empire. In one densely-written passage the author-hero and his daughters simply catalogue some of the things they remember from their own family past: the fading photographs of amateur theatricals, the timetable of the South India railway books scented with curry-powder. But this is no more than Osborne's own Proustian acknowledgment of the evocative power of insignificant objects (in "Time Present" old theatrical posters and bills spelt off a similar total recall) and is even a mark of the characters' slightly self-indulgent sentimentality. For a genuine parallel to Osborne's attitude to our colonial past, one should look to James Ivory's film, "Shakespeare Wallah," which shows a tumbledown theatrical troupe touring a changing, post-imperial India: like Ivory, Osborne admits the necessity of change but has a profound sympathy for people left stranded by the tide of history.

"West of Suez" however is not really about Empire. It is about the break-up of any civilisation that no longer puts its trust in reason, in respect for other people's values and, above all, in language. As has been pointed out, the play is built round a preoccupation with words. Three of the characters in the play are constantly commenting on the quality of each other's verbal style; and Jed, the American hippie who finally savages the bourgeois-decadents, is shown to have a pathetically limited capacity for invective. As a writer, Osborne clearly has a vested interest in language and its careful preservation; but what he says in the play is that if you don't believe in language you are not only sacrificing something of your own essential selfhood but you are also destroying a bridge between human beings and hastening the day when the law of the jungle prevails. Osborne obviously believes that the barbarians and philistines are at the gates; and that is why the hippie tirade leads so quickly to an act of utterly pointless violence. From the breakdown of verbal contact all else will follow.

On a second hearing, the play seems much more carefully constructed than at first appeared; built on Chekhovian principles, it is as full of echoes as a whispering gallery. Thus it opens with a spiky, edgy duologue between Frederika, one of the hero's four daughters, and her pathologist husband, Edward. Most critics have taken Edward's subsequent disappearance from the action as a sign of inept craftsmanship and wondered why there should be so much stress on his off-stage friendship with the hippie; but surely the point is that both stand outside the charmed circle of this literary family and therefore feel an immediate tug of sympathy. Edward constantly describes himself as "a blood-and-shit man"; and it can be no accident that "blood" and "shit" are the two words that throb through Jed's final speech like a refrain. Similarly Frederika condemns the islanders for their blend of "anarchy and hysteria, brutality and sentimentality"; and her father uses exactly the same words later, unconsciously revealing the bond between himself and his most pugnacious daughter. Seemingly rather off-hand in his attitude to structure,

Osborne quietly knits the play together through reiterated words and phrases. The weakness in "West of Suez" is that the dissolution of civilised values is over-literally presented: what Chekhov could suggest with a breaking string or Shaw with a sound of distant gunfire, Osborne presents rather nakedly with an on-stage killing. But, viewed in the context of Osborne's whole career, the play is endlessly fascinating. Despite its climax, it marks another stage in his attempt to withdraw physical action from his work; it shows him achieving greater objectivity in his delineation of character; and it also shows him eliminating the chain of theatrical and showbiz metaphor that fuelled so much of his earlier work.

This last point is highly significant: Osborne, Pintor, Wood, Living, Owen, Dyer are just some of the modern dramatists whose writing has grown directly out of their acting career and I believe you can detect the influence of this in most of their work. Certainly in Osborne's case both his style and content have been deeply influenced by his understanding of the actor's temperament. In "Epitaph For George Dillon" the actor-hero embattled, complex and turbulent relationship with his audience ("I attract hostility. I seem to be on heat for it") uncannily foreshadows Osborne's own volatile relationship with his public. "Look Back In Anger" strikes a chord in most young people equipped with an energy, passion and concern that can find no proper social outlet; it narrows the focus, it also reflects the problems of an actor stuck in the rut of Midlands weekly rep in the fifties knowing that he has a talent that has so far gone unremarked.

The Entertainer obviously exploits all Osborne's knowledge of the theatrical scene; indeed the music-hall idiom is built so strongly into the fabric of the play that even the domestic scenes retain the bantering, button-holing tone of Archie's front-cloth numbers. Even in Luther there is a resort to green-room language ("Men like you just don't forget their words" Luther's father tells him as he prepares for his gruelling first communion) and the use of the old vaudeville trick of repeating something that has just been said to one brings an unwanted touch of Max Baer into the Middle Ages. And Laurie in "The Hotel In Amsterdam" may be a successful writer but he is still loaded with an actorish delight in slightly camp conversational fantasies.

This reliance on theatrical metaphor and backstage egoism has in no way undermined the works concerned: instead it has nourished and sustained them. But I don't think it's fanciful to see Osborne in "West of Suez" standing further outside his characters than before and banishing something of his normally intuitive identification with his hero. Obviously the Osborne trademarks are all there: the hostility to critics, the attacks on fake biology, the sometimes whimsical animal references. But you really believe his hero might have sat at a typewriter; and you can imagine the kind of books he would have written.

Someone remarks of a character in an earlier Osborne play that she has her ear to the ground of the wrong building; and I had to sum up Osborne's special quality as a writer: it would be that he normally has his ear to the ground of the right building. His plays catch and interpret the mood of a time; and in "West of Suez" he is (I believe) alerting us to the fact that there is a strong Fascist instinct currently abroad. It is rather like Gorki's "Enemies" seen from another angle: the difference here is that the beleaguered bourgeoisie are threatened not by rising social and political progress but by a spirit of fanatical intolerance. "My God, they've shot the fox" is the resonant final line as the hero lies slumped on the lawn; and clearly what this signifies is that although much of the old order may have to go, its removal can at least be accomplished with dignity and propriety. That sounds to me more like the attitude of an old-fashioned liberal humanist than of a tweedy Lomshire squirearchy.

WITH THE publication of his two most recent volumes of poetry George Mackay Brown is perhaps now accepted as one of the most unique poetic voices to come out of Scotland this century. For some years now he has been able to live from his work and the awards which have accompanied it—an Arts Council Grant in 1965, the Society of Authors' Award in 1968, and the Scottish Arts Council Literature Prize in 1969. For one critic he "achieves a singing directness not unworthy of Yeats, a legendary richness not inferior to Edwin Muir, and a verbal resonance not less remarkable than Dylan Thomas." In spite of this he is not a public figure, preferring to remain alone in his native Orkney where he is now working on a novel. RAYMOND GARDNER visited him there.

ORKNEY IS A land of 100 islands, the largest still still distillery in Scotland, and poets—the latter impression justified enough by the late Edwin Muir and now by George Mackay Brown who, unlike Muir, has used the islands, their history and their people exclusively throughout his poems, stories and plays. The two men met at Newbattle Abbey College when Muir was then the headmaster and Brown was a student. After eight years spent at Newbattle and Edinburgh University where he read English, George Mackay Brown returned to the town of Stromness on the West Mainland where he was born in 1921 and where he has remained ever since.

A stroll down the main street of Stromness involves him, and you, in at least a dozen "times of day," conversation in any public place turns into a community meeting, and in private he does not care to discuss his work in any detail. Nor, one imagines, does he relish the paraphernalia of journalism. He is a man withdrawn, as far as it is possible, from what he calls Progress, and if the neat council house



George Mackay Brown

Man of Hoy

overlooking the harbour appears incongruous as the home of such a man then he is only too pleased that in this case Progress has helped him to avoid the tourist embarrassment of a but and hen with peat fires and cows round the door.

For convenience' sake Mr Brown agrees to being a Scottish poet, quickly adding that this does not move him to wear the kilt or have his photograph taken while leaning against an upturned boat on an Orkney beach. The point of nationality is not altogether superfluous since the history of these islands is as much wrapped up with that of Scandinavia and points north as it is with Scotland. It was under the Scots that the Orcadians, after the Danish king pledged their islands to Scotland as part of his daughter's dowry in 1468, were bound

into virtual slavery. Some say they still are, and it is true that anything south of the Old Man of Hoy is referred to ignominiously as "The South."

Mackay Brown was 20 before he read "The Orkneyinga Saga," an English translation of the 13th-century Icelandic history of the islands collected from the skalds and sagamen of the ancient North. Modern research has confirmed many of the tales in the book. It is these which gave the poet his "saga voice" and he sees the book as the source work for the style and atmosphere of his work. The heroes of "The Orkneyinga Saga"—Thorfinn and Torfeinar, Sigurd and Rogvald—occur time and again in his writing. And while one may justifiably hear echoes of Edwin Muir in the early poems and invoke Dylan Thomas among the rhythmic cadences more is

explained by the effect of that book.

Out of Mackay Brown's work comes an overriding sense of loss, both moral and physical. The perimeters of poetic estate are clearly defined by seas on all sides and by his refusal to cross them. It is a dangerous stance, pitied by accusations of provincialism which are diminished by the intensity of his vision but nevertheless real. His obsession with the islands of birth. More locally there was long disagreement when his three television plays were shown earlier this year. Many Orcadians saw them as bad for the tourist industry, and while it is true that Mackay Brown's work displays an almost arrogant dismissal of time, and has even celebrated reworking of history, it is also true that his response to Orkney is essentially an emotional one. He does not like what he sees now and while he is not blind to the misery of the past, he seems to assert that somewhere along the road to Progress we have turned up the wrong street. That is hardly parochial concern.

From his two most recent volumes "Fishermen with Ploughs" and "The Orkneyinga Saga" the best illustration of the poet's preoccupation with man's inability to cope. The time of the poem cycle is enormous, in the ninth century to the present day, and follows the fortunes of a small community which sails from Norway to make landfall on the Orkney island of Hoy. That there was a village, Rackwick Bay where they settled, is that the Orkney Islands are strewn with bitter evidence of depopulation adds a grim reality to what, in itself, is a moral tale. As he says in an introduction: "Perhaps the quality of life grows poorer as Progress multiplies its gifts on a simple community. The dwellers in islands are drawn new altars. The valley is drained its people." That the people move a city, are driven out by the Drag black pentecostal fire, are returned to begin life again in the valley is what reality ends and the myth begins.

And so one leaves Orkney and a sickly across the Pentland Firth the good ship St Ola, who would in the proverbial mill pond, to the South—leaving George Mackay Brown in the words of the "Radio Times" "walking in rain, hail or shine across Orkney." The final word might be to John Broom who commented in a Scottish broadsheet, "Scotland, of course, the average Sassenach and a few Scotsmen, imagine Orkney to be about the same size as Hyde Park."

"Fishermen with Ploughs," a poem cycle by George Mackay Brown is published by the Hogarth Press at £1.50.

Madrigal marathon

Edward Greenfield's record review

MONTEVERDI, the greatest of all madrigal composers, is at last being celebrated on record as he deserves. Philips have undertaken nothing less than the complete recording of all the madrigals that have survived. The recording people seem often to have gone mad in their passion for collected editions (I only hope the public responds) but here is a collection which far more than most is a box of delights from beginning to end. The first album of five discs (Philips 679006 £8.45 until next February) contains virtually all the madrigals Monteverdi wrote during his last years, not only the massive Volume VIII with its songs and love and war, but the "musical jokes" and other madrigals of Volumes IX and X.

With the liveliest and most imaginative of Monteverdians, Raymond Leppard, directing the project, has chance that the results might be earnest and pedestrian disappear. I have found equal delight in progressing steadily through the ten discs or merely "dipping." The point that unfailingly comes home is the startling variety of the music, its revolutionary qualities. The initial impression could hardly be more sumptuous with two glorious six-part choruses treated to string accompaniment. Then in the great majority of the madrigals solo voices are used, pointed and contrasted, with such singers as Heather Harper, Sheila Armstrong, Anne Howells, Robert Tear, Luigi Alva, Clifford Grant and Stafford Dean showing in their care for word-meaning how the fascinating musical quirkiness is linked with the poems being set. Complete texts and translations are included, to help just as positively as a libretto does with an opera recording.

It is Volume VIII which includes the longer pieces—almost short operas—"Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda" and "Il ballo delle ingrate," and here particularly one is grateful for Leppard's view of Monteverdi as a consistently dramatic composer. I know the academics keep wincing about detailed points in Leppard's editions (those string accompaniments for example), but what matters above all, even more than Leppard's strongly argued justifications, is that the music

is made vital for the non-specialist listener. With superb recording quality—the acoustic varied to suit the scale of each piece—and with consistently crisp singing from the Glynedebourne Chorus as well as the soloists, this, I am sure, is a set which will establish new patterns of listening just as Nadia Boulanger's famous Monteverdi record did in its early exploration over 30 years ago.

I look forward to Leppard's presentation of Monteverdi's opera "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse" at Glynedebourne next season and after that a recording. In the meantime, a German performance directed by Rudolf Ewerhart with two excellent British soloists in the principal roles, Gerald English as Ulisse and Maureen Lehane as Penelope. In this very bare edition there are longeurs, but the genius of Monteverdi still keeps shining out.

Thurston Dart, like Leppard, combined keen academic qualities with high performing talent and the unfailing knack of attracting controversy. He couldn't help being interesting, and after his tragically early death it is good that some of his finest records are being reissued, notably on the newly refurbished Oiseau-Lyre label. His five-disc collection "Masters of Early English Keyboard Music" now comes in an album at under £5 (OLS 114-9), and is a gem. It includes the Elizabethan lute-like Tomkins, Bull and Gibbons but ranging forward as far as Arne. This is essentially a collection to dip into—made the more varied in its use of organ and clavier as well as harpsichord.

Thurston Dart was a guiding spirit behind a splendid new set of Bach's Orchestral Suites from Neville Martinson and the Academy of St Martin's, the brightest, freshest versions currently available (Arge ZRG 687-8). Those who hanker after the heavier Bach style of half a century ago will no doubt prefer Klemperer's new recording of the same works with the New Philharmonia (HMV SLS 808), but be warned, the tempi are slow even by Klemperer standards.

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Propaganda

THOSE LOVINGLY created films about animal behaviour that filter up from Bristol are all very well, but programmes about child behaviour knock spots off them for gruesomely compulsive television. Not that Fey chat to Harold Williamson, it's the laboratory work that's magnetic. One of the most memorable moments I have seen came a couple of years ago when some American Boffins had this kid at a table repeating a sentence that increased by one word each time, and as the third adjective popped in she stopped and said: "I think I've got down now." I know that feeling most days, but she did it. Funny thing was, the scientists thought they had won.

Monday's "Horizon" was full of these deceiving animals, had pulled in material from research into children's learning powers from half a dozen projects here and in America, so it started out as a basic advantage, even if the very first clips, showing a week's old child allegedly working out how turning its head made a light flash, appeared less convincing than the researchers had found it.

If at first you don't succeed... you don't succeed," was in fact a meticulous scientific piece of propaganda. Starting and ending with one of our own Educational Priority Areas,

it finished with a stirring plea for more cash, having given most of the 50 minutes showing how "scientists prove that the teaching role of the parent from birth is crucial." And therefore that if the parents in a grotty area are cramped, depressed and uninspiring, the kids start off way behind.

I call it "Propaganda" because the film was black and white as the title. This was the world of "successful" and "unsuccessful" mothers, of children who could do the problem or who couldn't. Of success or failure. Not that I am complaining. The evidence was there in the experiments in a very chilling way, and if the message is bleak, then by all means let us (or in this case let producer/writer William Goldwyn) frighten as many people as possible.

JAZZ RECORDS

Sam Peters

Youth bands

ALTHOUGH semi-professional dance band musicians were put out of regular work by the rock boom of the fifties, many of them still enjoy the thrill and discipline of big band playing in rehearsal groups. Two men—Brian Blain, a former English master who took charge of the Musicians' Union's Campaign For Live Music in 1966, and Bill Ashton, a teacher of French who formed a London schools jazz orchestra

in 1964—are responsible for the fact that these 150 or so groups have access to a library of rewarding arrangements. Ashton's creation, now the National Youth Jazz Orchestra because his recruiting net has spread beyond the capital, has meant free evening class tuition for thousands of young instrumentalists and nearly 200 have graduated from his first team. The orchestra which played at Ronnie Scott's Club last weekend had lost all the members who performed there two years ago. "But it doesn't matter," he says, "providing there are always young players coming up. The music we have now is so much better. If you have good arrangements, a band rises to that level. That's what I am most pleased about. It's no good having a band unless you have good music to play. When we commission music, we pay the bloke a fee. But we publish the score, and make it available through the Musicians' Union. That's why expert people have wanted to write for us."

Another reason, as you can hear on his band's first LP National Youth Jazz Orchestra (Philips 6308 067), is that arrangers like John Dankworth, his associate Ken Gibson, Graham Collier and Michael Gibbs can count on a high, professional level of performance from these youngsters (the age limit is 21, and the present bassist is 15). Of the soloists on the album, recorded in January and February, Collier now employs saxists Alan Wakeman and Bob Sydor and pianist Geoff Castle, and Stan Sulzmann, an enterprising and uninhibited soprano saxist, works with both Dankworth and Gibbs.

The rhythm section is particularly lively. "Four-four as this is finished as far as young people are concerned,"

says Ashton. "Music must have a time in it to get through to it. This is what the best bands group to offer. In a sense, there are more musicians in England today than have ever been, but they aren't jazz musicians. We get huge numbers of players from well-known schools coming to our classes, drummers, I want to produce music to a high standard, difficult to play at the same time having some sentiment about it. A certain discipline should be involved, otherwise players are never going to develop an orchestra."

How our jazz musicians found way through the war years is documented on Jazz In Britain 40s (Parlophone PMC 7121), which is a typically comprehensive Charles sleeve note. And how well they have ever been, but they aren't jazz musicians. We get huge numbers of players from well-known schools coming to our classes, drummers, I want to produce music to a high standard, difficult to play at the same time having some sentiment about it. A certain discipline should be involved, otherwise players are never going to develop an orchestra."

How our jazz musicians found way through the war years is documented on Jazz In Britain 40s (Parlophone PMC 7121), which is a typically comprehensive Charles sleeve note. And how well they have ever been, but they aren't jazz musicians. We get huge numbers of players from well-known schools coming to our classes, drummers, I want to produce music to a high standard, difficult to play at the same time having some sentiment about it. A certain discipline should be involved, otherwise players are never going to develop an orchestra."

ECONOMISTS' BOOKSHOP

Open Until 7:30 pm
For Social Science Students
100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

explained by the fact that the Imperial Majesty, Shabanou of Iran, the first Empress in Iranian history, formal business involving written orders, many telephones calls, a permanent car to take you to the North. More than two years before the confrontation.

his wait over, there are more many Orations in the door opens and there stands the Imperial Majesty the Queen, the beautiful 32-year-old former Farah Pahlavi. She is wearing what looks like a simple old silver necklace, a gold ring band, and a plain gold watch. She looks quite thin, drawn, and her fresh makeup does not hide circles under her eyes. She smiles and points the way to a chair, then she sits up on a sofa next to the chair and lights a cigarette.

Most people picture a queen in a big palace and wearing crown and nothing more. But it's not so. It's hard work. I work on hours a day every day. I'm the head of 24 different organisations. I have to deal with so many things which are really not my business. In fact I'm getting grey already.

he touches her hair. "This is not natural colour. I used to have dark hair but I decided to dye it a lighter colour. Don't you think it looks better?"

he quickly turns serious again as he goes back to her responsibilities. He is also in charge of fund raising welfare organisations. Some of money comes from the Government. I try to get as much as I can private donors because I can't read bureaucracy.

all of this work she does in the morning. Her mornings are for work and sleep. "I positively need hours of sleep," she says. "I don't know why, maybe it's because my tonsils. I keep having sore tonsils and I'm going to have my tonsils out after the celebrations. It's a bit of a nuisance, but a person is grown."

he lights another cigarette. "I'm going to quit after the operation. I'm the head of the anti-cancer society. But when I meet with the members of that group I always hide cigarettes."

these days the Queen is smoking less than usual. The pressure on her the Shah as the final preparations for the big week mount is overwhelming. At an estimated cost of up to \$300 million countless VIPs will descend the tiny little tented village at the



The Queen of Iran

The extravagance of the Iranian anniversary celebrations at Persepolis has been widely criticised. Not least by the Queen of Iran herself. Here she talks to Sally Quinn.

A queen of many parts

ruins of Persepolis for a three-day banquet, wreath laying, parade, and multimillion dollar sightseeing marathon which would break even the hardest soul.

The Queen makes no secret of her unhappiness with the final plans of the celebrations, and finds it difficult to be enthusiastic although she has stressed the importance of reviving Persian art and culture and of weaving her country away from "Westernisation mania," nothing but the cavalier will be Iranian during the entire festival.

"People are quite right in their criticism. The fact is that there are few Iranian provisions for the celebrations. But we have not come so far in some fields that we do not need the Occident. The things which will remain will be Iranian. We would have done the interior decoration of

tents in Persia, and the design could have been done in Persia but it was all so rushed.

"Everything happened at the last moment and I just didn't have a chance to see to it. There were so many more important things. And also it was a committee point of view. It was a majority decision. I tried to get them to see it my way, but they were all so much older than I. May be it's just a generation gap. It's a pity, but it's just too late to do anything about it, the contracts were all signed.

"But you know the monument will be Iranian. And the food? Well, we needed the skills of maitres and waiters from France. We're having some Iranian food but Maxim's French food is better when you are having people from 60 countries. They can all eat French cooking. And the public relations will remain. It would have

taken years for the Iranians to do it themselves."

But the Queen will wear to the festival dresses all made by Persian handicraft. "The material will be hand-woven by Iranians, designed and sewn by Iranians." She smiles triumphantly. She talks again about expenses. "The expenses are really things we had to do for the country anyway to raise tourists' interest. And we get a lot spiritually. All the Heads of State are coming. The public relations is fantastic. Other countries pay so much money for public relations and we're getting it free. We want people to see that this is what Iran is and to see what we had to do to get there. And we have to do more. The celebration is pushing people to work harder. They never would have done it had it not been for the celebrations."

She lights another cigarette and

describes how she spends her day. She gets up at 9 am, has breakfast, and receives her youngest child, a daughter, aged one and a half. She does her homework and telephoning from 10 30 am until 2 pm, when she lunches with the Shah.

For two to three hours in the afternoon I receive my Chief de Cabinet, then receive visitors or visit hospitals, schools or factories or something like that. My three oldest children are in school so that they usually come and visit me in the afternoon around four. If I have a meeting then, I'll try to postpone it.

"At night we usually have dinner at 8 30 pm with a few close friends. Then watch a movie or discuss politics. There is no real division between my private life and my public life. Even when we are relaxing with friends we are still discussing the problems of

the country. His Majesty works as hard as I do."

She says women in Iran have come a long way in the last eight years but that traditions and religion make it difficult for things to happen overnight. "This area," she says, "I try to do as much as I can to help. I would say that psychology is the most important weapon that I have, and I use it every day. When I'm dealing with the male Ministers or my husband, well, of course, His Majesty has the last word, but... you have to study very hard and know exactly what you want and if you feel strongly about something or want one idea to go through you have to make them think it's their own idea. Sometimes they would say no just because it's not their own idea."

She smiles slightly and says, "My behaviour and the way I am around my husband is very important because it is through me that he will derive his impression of other women." In Iran today polygamy is still sanctioned but only if the first wife approves. Would the King ever ask Her Majesty to allow him to take another wife? "He would not say that," she laughs. "One wife is trouble enough."

Although she does not talk about them much, one of the Queen's major worries is the upbringing of her children, especially that of the 11-year-old Crown Prince. "I want to raise my children as normal, stable human beings. They must have their childhood. In Iran it is very difficult; so my eldest son and daughter go to a palace school with about 25 children. But they are still spoiled outside, and by their teachers." Empress Farah wants to send the Crown Prince to a larger school soon.

She so dislikes being treated like a queen that almost her favourite time of year is the month every winter when the royal family goes to St Moritz, in Switzerland, to ski.

"I lose myself skiing," she says. "I can be completely free on the slopes and I love the whole atmosphere. I don't have to be a queen again. I can do all the simple things I cannot do here. It's complete relaxation for me."

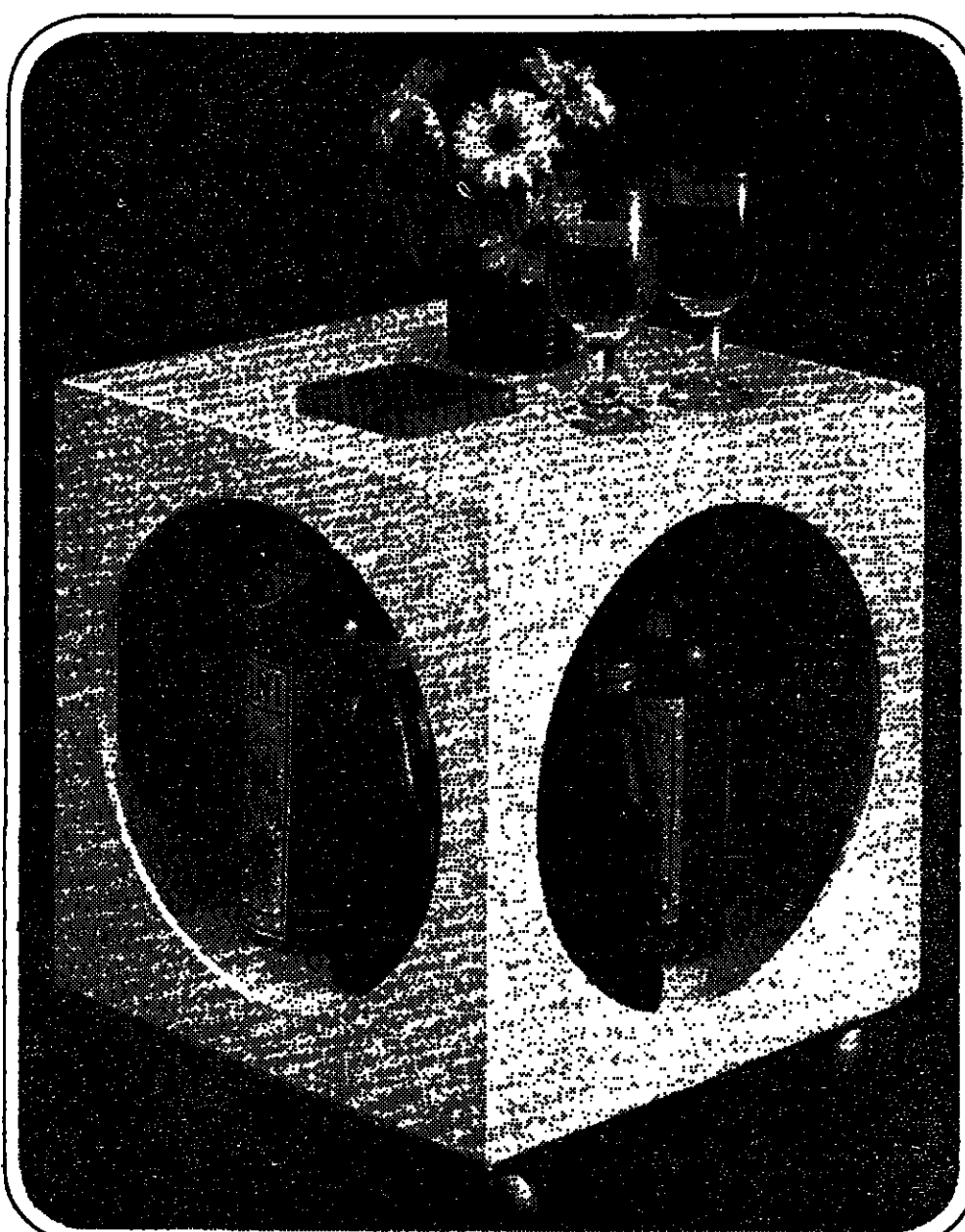
At 32 she has the responsibilities and problems not usually borne by someone of her age. "I have to deal with all my people," she says. "It's having the confidence of the people that I care about. Our monarchy is different from any other monarchy. When individual people come to me I just can't forget their problems or get them out of my mind."—Washington Post.

NEW
DIMENSION
introduce
an advanced
idea

HONEYCOMB

A marvellous interlocking system, particularly good to look at and made of smooth finished wood painted white. Singly, with the four castors, it is a smart little drinks trolley, telephone or bedside table. Build up the units, they interlock firmly, and you have an attractive system to hold ornaments, lights and plants to their best advantage. Also, they make an attractive bathroom tidy to hold folded towels and bottles. Stack three units, as in our photograph below, and obtain an even greater storage area.

Three side by side make an exciting coffee table with magazine space and a useful base for your stereo. Cube size 14" Holes diameter 11" Each unit £6.96 Set of four castors 95p. A really exciting buy!



Introductory price each unit £6.96 Set of four castors 95p.

new dimension
A NEW CONCEPT
IN SHOPPING

New Dimension is a fast expanding Group with a fixed objective - to provide excellent design plus wonderful value for money. It designs, develops and tests new products and revitalises old favourites. It enlists the help of leading manufacturers both at home & abroad, purchasing bulk quantities to the Group's own high standards. By selling direct to the public, by mail order and through their Warehouse Shops, New Dimension is able to offer a saving of up to 50% on many products.

HOW TO ORDER BY POST Simply fill in the order form clearly in capitals and post it together with your crossed cheque or postal order made out to New Dimension Honeycomb and send to: New Dimension Honeycomb, (G14) Manor Road, West Ealing, London, W.13. Telephone: 01-998 2900.

GUARANTEE

If on receipt you are not completely delighted we will ensure the full cash refund if you return the goods in unused condition within 14 days of receipt.

PERSONAL SHOPPERS VERY WELCOME

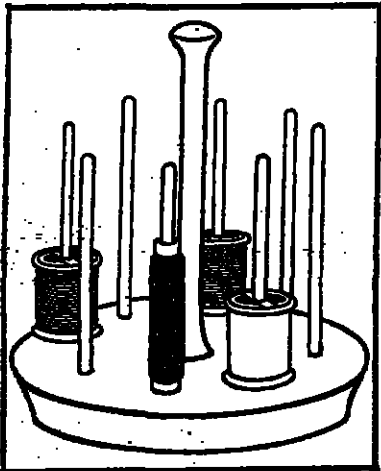
We have two Warehouse Shops where you may call to save the cost of carriage. They are convenient and exciting. Marvellous for the bargain hunter!

Addresses:
Warehouse Shopping Centre, Manor Rd., West Ealing, London, W.13. (2 mins from W. Ealing Railway Station).
Warehouse Shopping Centre, 1a Church Rd., Croydon, Surrey (near Croydon Parish Church Hall, opposite Reeves Corner).

HONEYCOMB ORDER FORM

Send to: New Dimension Honeycomb, (G14) Manor Road, West Ealing, London, W.13.
Send me ☐ Cube Unit/s at £6.96 each plus 60p carriage each
☐ set/s of 4 castors at 95p per set. Please insert quantity required in the boxes. I enclose crossed cheque/P.O. No. _____
Total inc. carriage £ _____
NAME _____
(Block letters please)
ADDRESS _____
POSTAL CODE: _____ COUNTY: _____
Available to residents in Great Britain and Northern Ireland only.

Kentwork
Reel-Rack



some 7,000 outlets but will give the name of your nearest stockist if you write to A. Sanderson & Co. Ltd., Ropery Street, Hull.

More to store

I AM beholden to a reader, Stephen Walters, for introducing me to the catalogue of Storemore Products Ltd., of 153 High Town Road, Luton, Beds. (Tel. Luton 29806.) As our possessions increase it seems our living and storage space can't keep up—a kind of cupboard inflation. There are all sorts of ingenious extra storage devices, shelves to hang below shelves, racks for shoes, bottles, tools, clothes, pots and pans. You name it and Storemore seem to have something to offer. Usually made of plastic-covered wire and mostly in white, prices are just that much less (because this is a mail order business) than similar storage units in the shops. Some of the designs are on the Design Index and one can't say fairer for their looks. Write to Storemore for their catalogue.

Clean sweep

VACUUM cleaners are constantly being refined and embellished. And Electrolux's new Two-in-One twin cleaner 500, price £43.30, by using a new suction method cuts down the decibels too. There is a powered brush plus powerful suction and a warning whistle when the bag's full up. A flip-over control combines carpet or floor tool. There is a 2ft. 6in. extension tube and a two-way dusting nozzle with one for crevices. I have one small moan about this and other upright vacuum cleaners. On the main handle there is usually a finger hold to lift the machine but this is put so high on the handle that I, not a midget but average small, cannot lift the darned things much above ankle height and so, to keep my ankles from being bruised and get the machine up stairs, must carry it in both arms to clear the steps. Help!

Vacuum stop

INSTEAD OF taking the stopper out of a vacuum flask Thermos have improved their design and produced a "pour-through stopper." The trick is to twist the stopper round to the point where there is an indentation so the liquid pours from the usual spout. Knowing the way stoppers get lost and roll around at picnics this seems a sensible idea. The jug, Model 71Q, is made of lightweight polypropylene in Azure Blue, Chinese Red or Tangerine and costs £1.57 from most department stores. The 71Q holds 36 fl. oz. and a smaller version, the 71, holds 16 fl. oz. and costs £1.47.

out the
use
mana
back

some reel

ORK specialises in the work of local and sells from their headquarters. Deals in the gift departments of stores as well as to other specialist the skills of wood turners, carvers, embroderers, knitters, and so on. can only be turned out in small quantities but it is all of handmade quality. The Reel Rack for cotton reels is made of sapele, light and the base 16in round. Each eight spikes can hold two ordinary reels and the centre handle makes it pick up. Price £2 plus 10p postage. Send to: W. J. Sanderson, 146 Regent Street, W.1 (01-734 1727).

at home

herbs in cooking are infinitely more than dried herbs which are more than none. Fisons' Indoor Herb is a complete home pack for growing vine, chives, and sweet marjoram in little troughs all fitting into a big one (all plastic of course) measuring 24in. and 24in. deep. There are not all four seeds, a pack of Leyington Medium, a small bottle of Fisons' seed to help growth, growing instructions, a sheet of herb-strewn recipes, of poor light conditions in November, and January. Fisons suggest seeds should not be sown then. Price on Seal's, Tottenham Court Road, W.1, postage 20p, and from the Shops at 35 High Street, Hoddeston, 60 High Street, Barnet, Herts.; 11 Place, St Albans, Herts.; and 1 a Parade, Enfield.

pointers

NEWS for people who feel they are to be bounced by the metrication of auto having to buy more than they or more than they wish to give. A. son & Co. of Hull are not going to sw all their small size paint cans to go metric. They are marketing a can (the nearest metric measure to 1 half pint) in two of their most ranges—Diamond Polystyrene and Sanderson Transluc clear polystyrene and Sanderson Transluc clear polystyrene and Sanderson Transluc clear polystyrene. In fact ac is also made in a 125 ml can (the equivalent of 1 pint)—enough for nail touching up job. Sanderson's have

GOTO MAPLES
FOR GALT
TOYS

First construction set for 3 to 6 year olds. Set contains 50 pieces—pillars, wheels, assorted blocks. All come in a stout canvas bag, which makes it easy to put away even without dismantling completely.



MAPLES, Tottenham Court Road, London, W1A 1DP.

ubeShelf

theStore's new super shelving system. minimum upris and sockets plus all white and in lots of sizes. See start at 28p! catalogue 46 Cambridge Rd London W4 01-994 6016

مَكْذُوبٌ مِنَ الْأَهْلِ

ORTH-WEST

two of a sixteen-page special report

A pleasant place to work

ROY WINCH and JANE COWBURN on
three major architectural office developments

ancient mills do still exist in North-west, but someone region for the first time would surely be surprised by changing skyline. The major commercial centre has the facilities of an airport, two major high-speed rail systems, and a motorway network further growth.

skyline is changing is are the buildings which are the Victorian edifices or are they simply new placing old? A survey of the region soon although we have our buildings designed with thought to the people them, we also have our buildings where the working can be carefully control happily and efficiently have adequate light and not be disturbed by undue warm enough in winter in summer. Comfortable conditions cannot be solely by heating and air-systems.

line of defence against the fabric or cladding of and unless it is carefully and demands are made on mental systems. This mis-often made in the fifties use of glass and cladding made temperature costly or difficult to modern building is round the activities of its although the methods of the "ideal" environment in detail.

to give its staff working appropriate to the seventies, sed for closer coordination alisation, prompted Little Order Stores to build the re in Liverpool to replace ered offices. This 18-storey air-conditioned tower completed in 1969 and now ut 2,000 people.

Centre has some notable ures. It was the first build-ain to use high yield steel tural frame and, as far as is the largest in Europe to welded frame, for which lculations were analysed computer at Manchester

University. A major difficulty in the design of high rise buildings is taking account of wind forces.

Shear walls or vertical cores, housing lifts, and staircases were not acceptable as Littlewoods wanted a framework that would allow a complete perimeter of glass and curtain walling and also allow staircases to be placed in positions determined by the best interior layout rather than structural requirements. The structural solution adopted met these requirements and proved to be the most economical of those considered. This makes possible extensive glazing through which superb views of the Mersey estuary and environs of Liverpool can be seen—on occasions it is possible to see as far as Snowdon and the Great Orme at Llandudno from the upper floors.

The solar heat problem which would have arisen in good weather is solved by the use of external translucent roller blinds, which were used for the first time in a building of this size.

Air-conditioning is by a perimeter induction system, with automatic control from external weather detectors, and an internal core system which is largely of the variable volume type. This is a comparatively new development and the largest of its type in Britain.

Problem overcome

Air-conditioning allows sealed windows to be used which eliminate obtrusive traffic noises and dust. It also overcomes the problem which would have arisen by opening windows on the upper floors, where the wind velocity can be double that in the street below. In 1966 a large van was blown over in a nearby street and several of the approach roads to the building were blocked by fallen debris. However, the structural frame, external blinds, and three-fifths-inch thick glazing were not affected.

Another interesting office block is being built for Sim-Chem at Cheshire Heath, Stockport. This is a six-storey deep plan building which will provide better working conditions for the 1,300 engineering design staff. At present they are housed in prewar buildings which are subject to substantial noise pollution, from the 200

or so aircraft passing overhead every day. This problem will be overcome in the new building, which is extensively soundproofed with double glazing throughout.

The building will be fully air-conditioned using centre core and perimeter all-air systems. The interior layout is of the open plan landscaped type. There is a strong horizontal element in the design of the facade with continuous aluminium spandrel panels between continuous glazing. The panels are covered with PTFE, the dark grey non-stick coating used on frying pans, and are therefore expected to be virtually self-cleaning. Not all of the glass is transparent and windows form a pattern of vision slits on a modular basis. Solar heat penetration into the building is reduced by moderate window area and the use of heat absorbing glass.

An illumination level of 1,000 lux has been provided at desk level and it is interesting to note that 10 years ago 250 lux would have been considered adequate. However, high light output emits substantial quantities of heat but, in this case, it is not as expensive as it appears as a heat recovery system is used to warm the perimeter of the building and incoming fresh air during cold weather. Heat is also recovered from the refrigeration units in the air-conditioning system which are fitted with screw type compressors to improve the heat recovery performance.

Incidentally, all the equipment is electric as this is a good example of the growing trend towards single energy source buildings. In this case it is an "all-electric" building with topping up heat supplied by electrode boilers.

The main beams in the structure are of the Swiss BBRV post-tensioned concrete design, instead of the conventional reinforced concrete. This gives a bigger span between columns for a given beam depth and makes open planning easier. In open planning one of the difficulties can be cross-talk interference and in the Simon building controlled noise from the air-conditioning system is going to be used for background masking.

Since the Second World War there has been a steady increase in the number of people going to universities and polytechnics—a rate of

expansion only exceeded by electronics and natural gas production. This has meant a steady demand for new buildings for higher education and is likely to continue. The University Grants Committee has, for example, suggested an annual growth rate of around 6 per cent over the next five years.

University buildings can give great scope for architectural flair because of the wide range of activities within a campus. Buildings should be designed in sympathy with their surroundings and the new home for Mathematics and Social Sciences at UMIST is a good example—a distinctive building on a difficult site, at the junction of the Mancunian Way and Piccadilly. The rail and traffic noise problem here has been overcome by a combination of heavy structure and double glazing.

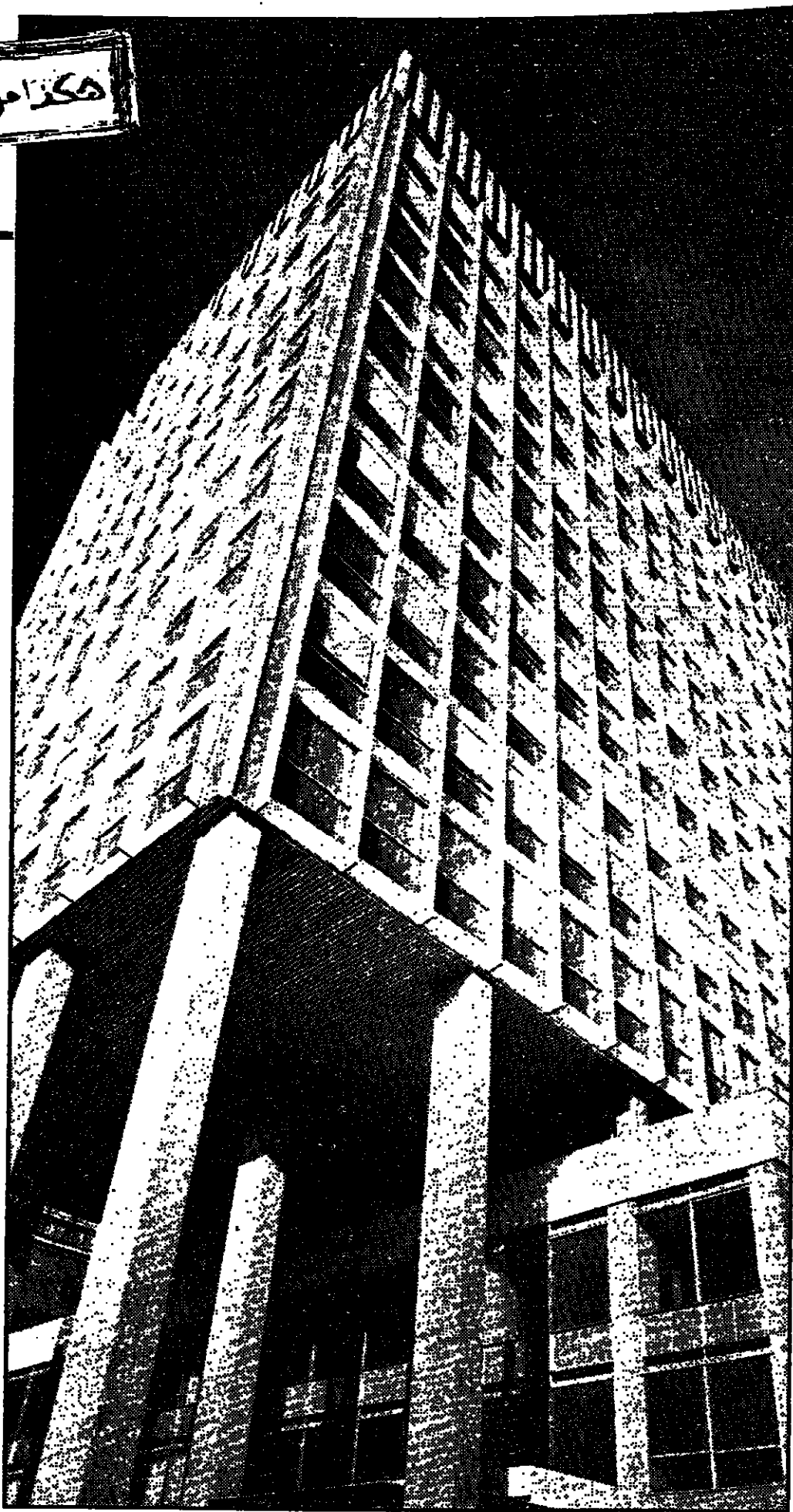
Ventilation

As the windows are usually kept closed to keep out dust, fumes, and noise, mechanical ventilation is required throughout the building. This type of ventilation normally applies to limited areas only and, to avoid the large quantity of ductwork which a conventional low velocity system would require, a high velocity solution has been adopted to deliver filtered air through constant volume silencer units to each room. High velocity air distribution is often used in air-conditioning but, as far as is known, this is the first time in ventilation.

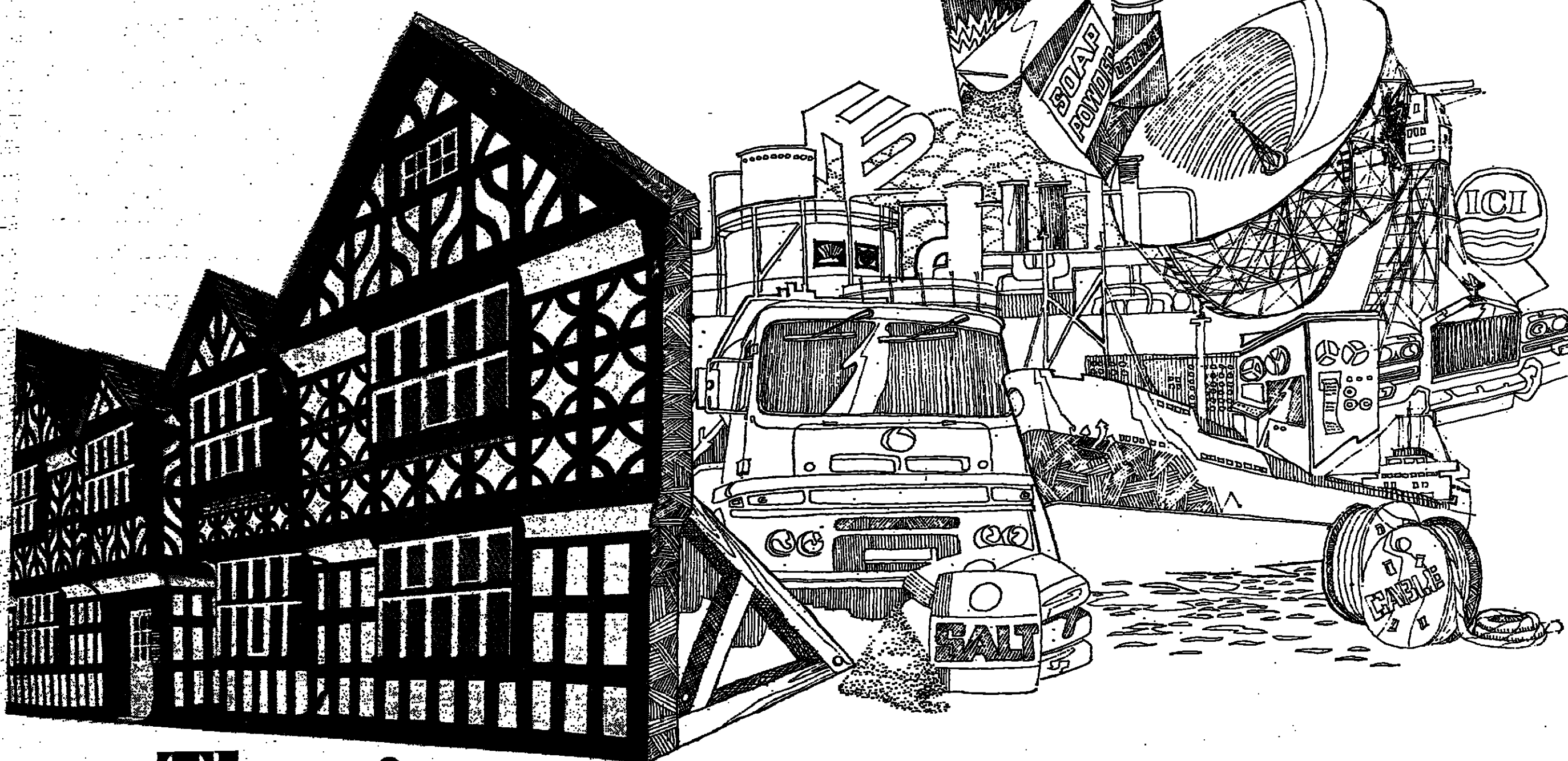
If this had been a commercial building it would have been fully air-conditioned, but the UGC will not usually allow this in academic buildings but its thermal flywheel in hot weather when windows have to be opened. It always seems to be hot during examinations, even in Manchester!

The reinforced concrete structure is heavy when compared with lightweight buildings but its thermal flywheel effect does help in reducing temperature swings in hot weather.

Other unusual features are that a powerful computer is installed high up on the seventh floor, which is air-conditioned, and that Lord Bowden's footprint is to be seen, not in the courtyard like Grauman's Chinese Theatre in Hollywood but on the roof parapet 230 feet above street level!



Littlewoods' J. M. Centre, Liverpool



There's more to Cheshire, than a pretty face...

If you think that Cheshire is a county of picturesque buildings, lush pastures and lowing cattle—you're right. But there's another and even more important side to the county's character. Cheshire's roll of established companies reads like an industrial Debrett—I.C.I., Unilever, Shell, International Computers Ltd., Geigy, B.L.C.C., Rolls Royce, Vauxhall Motors—the list goes on and on.

The county is the home of world famous research establishments, like the Daresbury nuclear physics laboratory, Shell's research centre at Thornton and Jodrell Bank Radio Astronomy telescope.

Cheshire's salt and brine resources are priceless. They provide 82% of the national supply, and the county's vast chemical industry has been based on them.

20% of Cheshire's work force are managerial, professional or scientific workers, and 62% are highly skilled. Such an unusual concentration of technical industry and highly qualified personnel demands the highest standard of local government services, and an education system to match.

So you see Cheshire has both a pretty face and some vital industrial statistics to match it.

No wonder the county gets more than its fair share of industrial suitors.



Issued by Cheshire County Council—helping to set the pace in the North West.

PROPERTY GUARDS LTD.

SECURITY AT ITS BEST
COMBINING LOCAL KNOWLEDGE
WITH WIDE EXPERIENCE

Head Office:
PROGRESS HOUSE
REGENCY ROAD
BOXTLE, LANC. 051-922 4238
L20 4BT

Also at:
MANCHESTER 061-834 0170
LONDON 01-980 0921
GLASGOW 041-332 7988
BIRMINGHAM 021-643 5836



STATIC GUARDS
MOBILES PATROLS
COURIER SERVICE
KEYHOLDING
ALARMS AND
EQUIPMENT

THE NORTH-WEST

Billy Boston, the Welshman who came to Wigan

*6 Down by the yellow sludge of the canal
at Central Park is the real pulsing heart
of the town, where the old men dream
their dreams and the young men see their
visions and their girls and mothers
scream over muscles rippling in mud 9*

According to
ROBIN THORNER,
born and bred there,

There's worse places than Wigan

WIGAN, I've always laughed it off, is a good place to come from—as long as you do. One thing about originating in a national joke is that their reaction helps you to judge strangers from such unfunny places as Bungay and Barnoldswick. You needn't waste time on people who leer inanely and giggle. "How's the pier?"

No. Wigan is not on the coast. Yes, it has got a pier. No, there aren't any what-the-butler-saw machines. It was a wharf on the Leeds-Liverpool canal where they tipped coal into barges. Now it's a used-car lot.

But the current slogan they've been fringing on the mall—"Modern Wigan has no pier"—isn't strictly true. A former town clerk who even met "How's the pier?" at a conference of lawyers in Washington had the right answer: "He was all right when I last saw him." The Earl of Crawford, God bless him, is Wigan's peer. Every other year the entire town goes 300 miles to Wembley to watch 13 15-stone monsters play rugby against a team from another town 10 miles away. And win.

Then there are the neutrals, whose eyes glass over in gloomy recollection they once passed through it on the train. You can forgive them. You don't see anywhere at it's best when you're looking up its backside from a railway siding. One colleague even spent his wedding night, waiting for a connection to the Scottish Highlands, in a club called the Golden Clog. That alone should constitute grounds for divorce.

But to anyone bored and bred by Wigan it is still a good place to go back to, to see what's been happening there and to measure what's happened to yourself.

Mining town

Wigan, of course, was a mining town, tearing its guts out to fuel the industrial revolution, and the scars on both its people and its landscape still show. There isn't any mining in the borough now, and they're talking about dropping the word from the title of Wigan and District Mining and Technical College. There aren't as many crippled, maimed, and twisted people on the streets and the old men no longer squat on their haunches outside Woolworths.

But the mining traditions linger. Compared with the thrifty textile workers of East Lancashire, where you own your own house and the one next door, Wiganers are a free-spending lot. There's more drinking and more church-going. Work hard, play hard, you may not come up on the next shift.

Diversification had begun long before I left—it was Stafford Cripps's Board of Trade that set up the first industrial estate at Lamberhead Green. Then in the last decade or so came Heinz. With a factory at Standish they already knew the Wigan worker and wanted him. They built the biggest food factory this side of the Atlantic, bringing 57 varieties of job. Beans means no more mines.

In the wake of Heinz came Reed paper and Metal Box, and although

the old mills—Eckersley's, Trencherfield, Rylands—have gone, the girls in curlers now pack mail orders instead. There is unemployment—at 5.4 per cent it's higher than the regional or national average. And usually is. But Wigan is no ghost town, and its main problem is competing for new industry against the Government grants available in Skelmersdale new town and the Merseyside development area.

Perched on the edge of the fertile market garden of the West Lancashire plain, Wigan was a market town when Manchester was a nasty glint in a mill owner's eye. Now the old open market has retreated from its canvas topped stalls on the cobbled square into covered shops; the wholesalers have fled to a fruit and vegetable shed near the motorway; and the town has one of the first horrible hypermarkets.

Like every other industrial town, Wigan has its plans to redevelop the centre, with the Labour council forming an unholy alliance with the property speculators, and the few Tory shopkeepers and lone Communist councillor making even stranger bed-fellows in opposition.

Not that it's a bad idea to take the town centre back to the drawing board. There isn't much architecture to lose—the main shopping streets look like a manic builder's compendium of styles. Mock-Tudor, quasi-Georgian, pseudo-Byzantine, phoney everything, nothing real but the parish church, thirteenth century Victorian.

But it would be sad if the old arcade—a narrow tunnel hung with fabrics and bargains like an eastern bazaar, with a newsagent boasting "if it's in print we can get it" and a café where you could have pie and peas for twopenny not so long ago—became a plastic precinct like everywhere else. And already there's a one-way traffic scheme so intricate that I have it on very good authority, the borough treasurer couldn't find his way to the town hall.

At least Wigan got its priorities right by rehousing its people before their shopping. The borough has the best housing record in Lancashire, building 1,000 new homes in one year, and slum clearance is slowing as it begins to bite into good property.

Since I left the grid of Coronation Streets up Scholes has been razed and rebuilt. The planners have learned, since their first mistakes with thirteen storey blocks, to follow the contours of the site with landscaped terraces and squares.

The difference to me is the embourgeoisement of Wigan over the last ten years. Or as I should have said if I hadn't been down south to learn how to talk proper, there's more brass around.

Quite a lot of it has found its way on to the walls of Wigan's public houses. Those strictly functional ale troughs, like the one Cess burst into one night shouting "Drinks on me lads, I'm 17 today," where ten years ago you couldn't get a pork pie for your dinner—I mean lunch—have turned into steak and wine eating houses with fairy lights over the bar. Even the working men's clubs have traded out of their wooden shacks into glittering chrome and vinyl beer palaces financed by the breweries with their eye on the main licence.

It is the quality of life, rather than the basics that is most in danger of neglect in a no-nonsense town like Wigan. As a sporting town, its proudest amenity is the new swimming baths. The bizarre issue of the Olympic pool was settled in the council chamber when an alderman simply asked: "Is anyone trying to tell us that the best is too good for Wigan?"



The original estimate was £500,000. Then the contractors discovered that the site, like the rest of the town centre, was undermined by a forgotten warren of ancient, unmarked coal workings. Which, when you disturbed them, flooded. So the water had to be pumped out, and the hole filled in, before you could dig a new hole and fill it up with fresh water and call it an Olympic swimming pool. Except that, if anyone did decide to hold the Olympics in Wigan, it's one lane too narrow. And it cost £300,000 more than the estimate.

For that price, of course, every suburb of the borough could have had its own little baths, where its children could learn to swim without a bus journey and Olympic prices. It's something of a sick joke to the people of Pemberton, who still remember they were promised their own baths as a condition of their merger with the borough before the war.

But down by the yellow sludge of the canal at Central Park is the real pulsing heart of the town, where the old men dream their dreams and the young men see their visions and their girls and mothers scream over muscles rippling in mud. The gates were up again last season—reaching 24,000 for the local derby against St Helens—more than most rugby league grounds attract in an entire season. Even if Billy Boston has retired at last.

Defiant festival

The cult of the paraboloid leaves little time for any other sort of culture, in spite of the brave Little Theatre and defiant little music festival. Wigan's theatres—where music hall artists traditionally ended up on their way down—were cinemas when I left, now they're bingo halls.

We used to look to Manchester for the civilised delights of the big city like the Hallé and Mr Smith's. But in the past ten years Wigan seems to have swung round to face the other way. As Liverpool has spilled over into Skelmersdale new town on the western approaches, Wigan's population, shrinking since the war, has started to go up again. The property market is what they call brisk, which means brick boxes suddenly start appreciating where there used to be fields.

The local government reorganisation will try to bring Wigan back into Manchester's octopus embrace. But maybe Wigan's always had more in common with the boisterous militants of Merseyside. One of the arguments I've heard for Wigan was that the metropolitan joys of Liverpool and Manchester and the scenic delights of the Lake District, the Peak District, and North Wales were all within easy reach.

It seemed a backhanded compliment to the town that you could get out of it fast. But Wigan has always been, and still is, both a welcoming and an outgoing place. As well as the warmth from its mines Wigan has given the country more than its share of entertainers—not only wrestlers and rugby players, but the occasional opera singer and beauty queen, and a startling number of comedians.

Not a good place to go to if, like George Orwell, you're looking for the tragic mask of poverty. But if, like George Formby and discjockey/songwriter Barry Mason, you're prepared to cash in on its smiling aspect, there's worse places than Wigan to come from.

MORRISON of Wavertree LTD

ROSE VILLAS, PRINCE ALFRED ROAD, LIVERPOOL, 15
Telephone: 051-733 1455/6

FOR ALL TYPES OF CONTRACTORS PLANT

Including a large fleet of Portable Air Compressors
125 CFM—600 CFM.
Electric Tools (Kango Hammers, Drills, Floor Sanders
Portable Saws, etc.)

LANCASHIRE TAR DISTILLERS LTD.

STORAGE DIVISION

have

At WEASTE, CADISHEAD & PRESTON

75,000 TONS

of bulk liquid storage

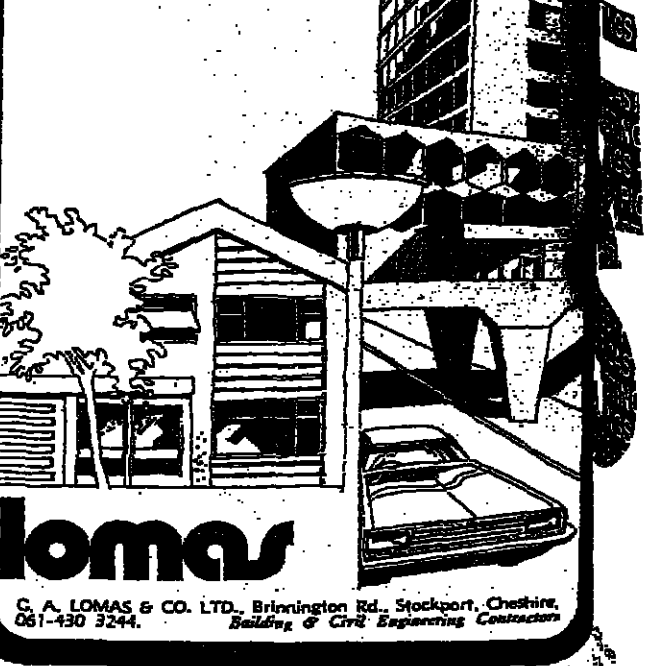
for

Petroleum and low flash products
Chemicals
Petroleum Fuels and Bitumen
Tanks from 7,000 Tons to 50 Tons
Receipts by ship, liner train or road
Facilities for blending & drumming
Facilities for reworking contaminated products
Own Transport Companies for distribution
Steam and 300°C hot oil heating

Contact Mr. W. D. Holt, Sales Director,
P.O. Box 453, 74 Corporation Street,
Manchester 4. Tel: 061-834 2652

If you don't know...

that this year we are
constructing 250 new homes
a large office and warehouse
complex, 2 hotels, 2 major public
works, a new school,
2 acres of shopping precinct
and a section of the A6
London to Carlisle trunk road, it is
because we have been
too busy looking after our clients
to tell you about it.



G. A. LOMAS & CO. LTD., Brinnington Rd., Stockport, Cheshire,
061-530 3244.
Building & Civil Engineering Contractors

rentarc

WELDING
PLANT HIRE
Manchester M5 2TT
061-872 3207

BLACKBURN, Lancashire

For your industrial expansion
BLACKBURN offers:

SITES

FACTORIES

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
FOR NEW FACTORIES

HOUSES for immediate occupation by
KEY WORKERS

LOYAL and SKILLED LABOUR

EASY ACCESS TO M6 and WEST COAST PORTS

All in a well-established friendly community in which
the widest spread of interest and activity is to be found.

For further details apply:

TOWN HALL, BLACKBURN. Tel: 0254 55201

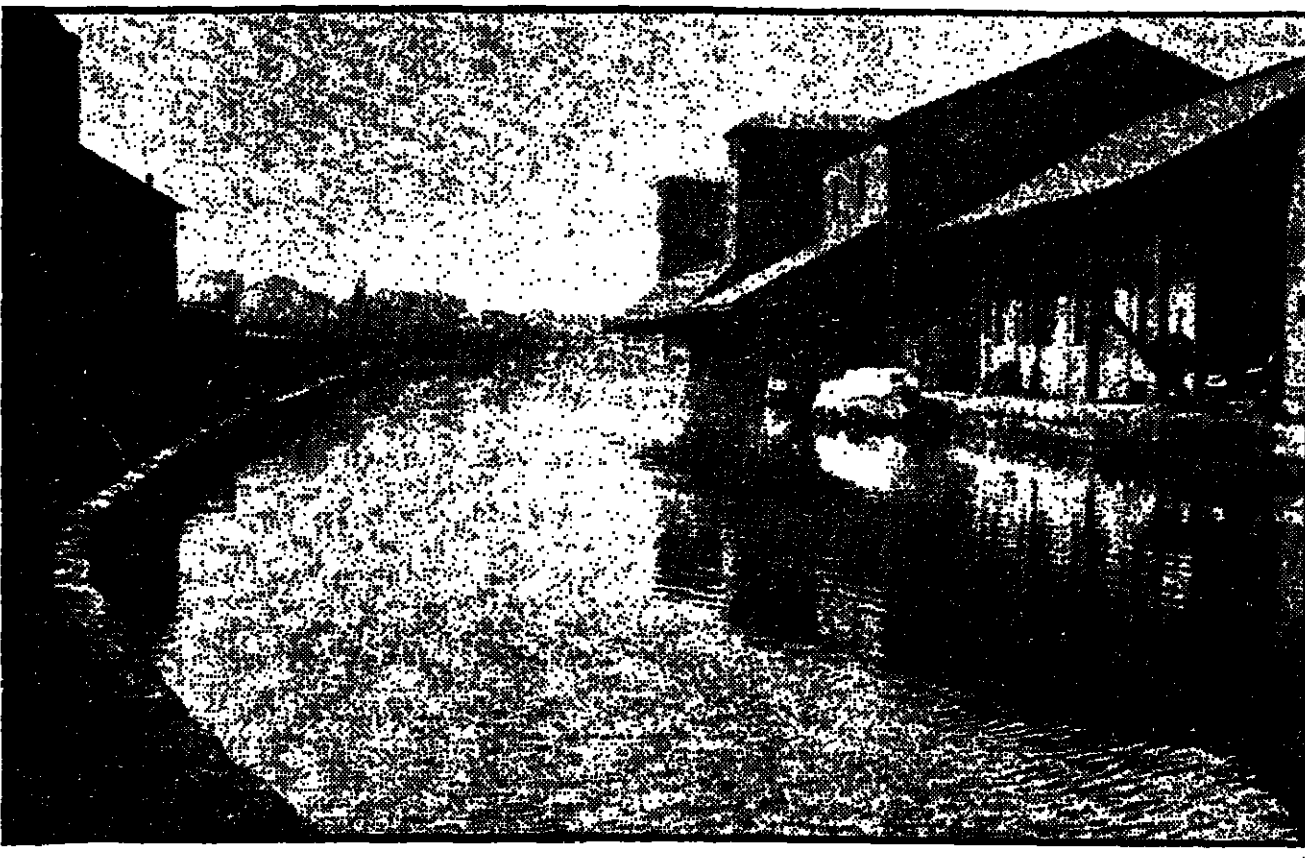
BLACKBURN, Lancashire

Conferences ?

superb catering—ample parking—
then consider the old world charm,
peace and convenience of

Worsley Old Hall

OLD HALL LANE, WORSLEY, MANCHESTER



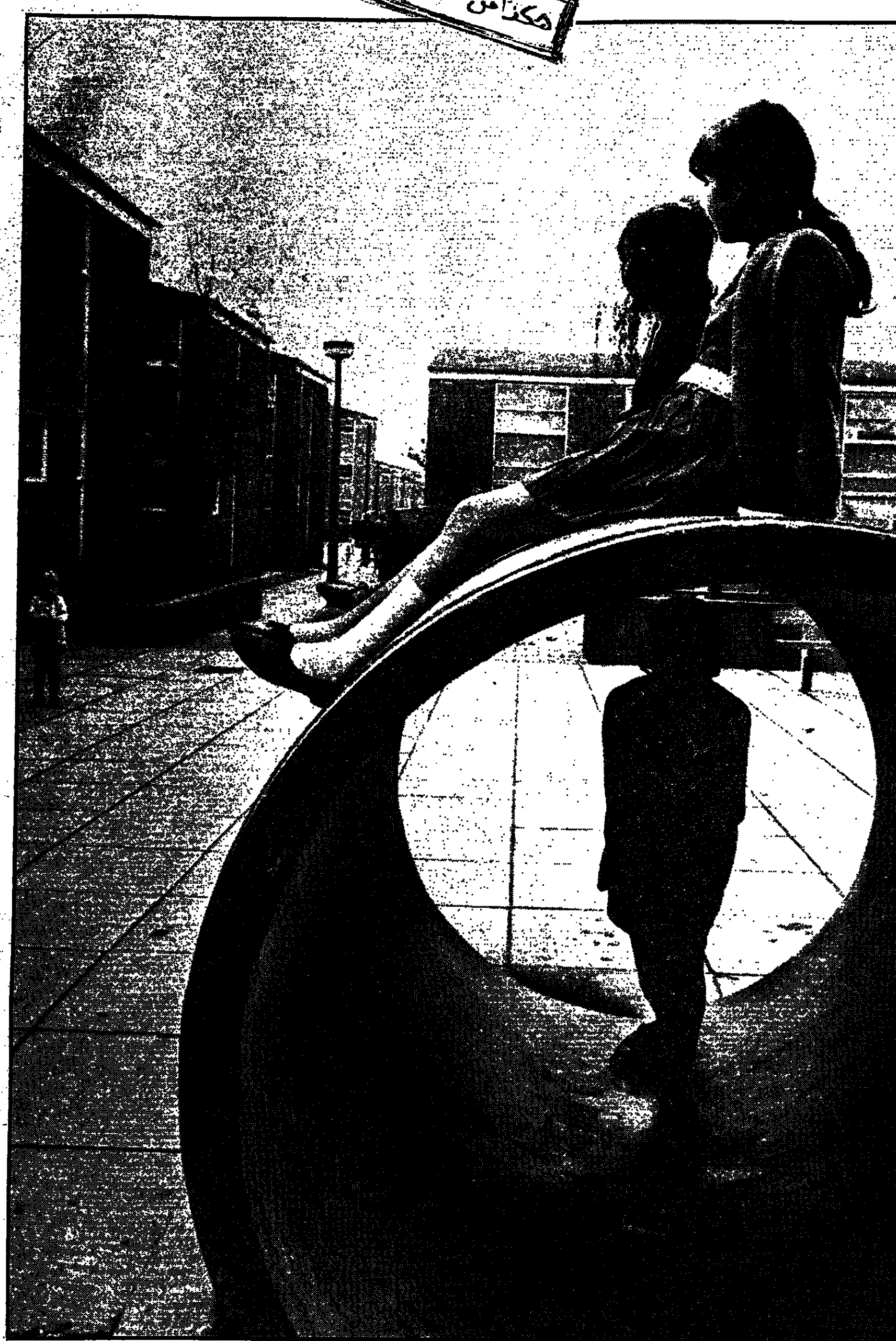
Wigan Pier

مركز الكونفرانس

THE NORTH-WEST

Central Lancashire New Town, based on Chorley, and land, is still on the map.

Another major town, centered on Skelmersdale, is now 10 years old. The town is eventually to accommodate 80,000 people and now has a population of over 28,000, with nearly 40 per cent children—picture Robert Smithies



Planning for the year 2000

PETER HILDREW on the Central Lancashire New Town

THE Central Lancashire New Town is finally going to happen. After years of dithering, the decision has been taken to create a city of 430,000 in the Preston-Leyland-Chorley area by 1990, and the North-west is going to have to adjust to the prospect. The Development Corporation has been appointed. Mr Dick Phelps, manager of Skelmersdale for the past four years, has been chosen as chief executive, and his staff are already at work looking at sites for new industry. The master plan for the town is now being drafted, but even before it appears, major decisions on industrial strategy will have been taken, and the first buildings could be going up by next summer.

Yet many of the question marks remain, particularly on the industrial side. The project will stand or fall by its ability to create jobs, but what chances does it have of attracting major new investment in competition with the Merseyside development area which also has good communications? If it does secure the sort of industrial expansion needed to accommodate a further 150,000 people, the fears persist that this is bound to be at the expense of the declining North-east Lancashire textile towns, struggling themselves to attract new growth industries.

The planners hope that a major growth point in Central Lancashire will, in the long run, bring supporting industries to the satellite towns around. But the feeling in Burnley and Blackburn at the moment is that the spin-off will be marginal—and in any case will take 20 years to develop. The Government is not regarded as having done anything to help the cotton towns a head start: it will be 1978 before the Calder valley motorway link is open, enab-

ling the area to compete with Central Lancashire's communications.

This leaves towns like Burnley with just two or three years, as they see it, to make a real bid for industry before the glimmer of the new town becomes too dazzling in the 1980s, throwing the North-east of the county back into decline. As one official put it this week, £300 millions of public money should surely have been spread more evenly over Lancashire. As the consultants said in their original designation report, Central Lancashire, not being geared to the declining staple industries of coal and textiles, "fared better than most of the surrounding areas both in the inter-war depression and in the post-war period of the last 20 years."

One possible answer to this conflict may lie with the new Lancashire county authority, whose planning powers would cover both the new city and the Calder valley after the reform of local government.

A structure plan for the whole area as a single entity would help all concerned to take a broader view and it might be possible to build in mechanisms to help the textile belt, such as out-of-town shopping centres or a new hospital so located as to be of benefit to both communities. The Government's strategic study of the North-west could also help to slot Central Lancashire into the context of the wider area.

A closer look at the industrial structure of the designated new town area shows that about one fifth of the employment is provided by six large concerns—British Leyland, the British Aircraft Corporation, English Electric, Courtaulds, the Royal Ordnance Factory, and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy

Establishment. Some of these are obvious growth industries, others are well placed to expand in response to Government orders. With the construction industry also facing a boom in new town housing, the employment position is far from bleak, given only a modest pick-up in the economy. But the real battle will be fought over new private investment during the next decade, and there are already hints that Merseyside, the chief competitor, "must not be thought of as permanently needing Government support."

If the jobs are there, the people will come—from the older areas of Manchester and Liverpool, from the Bolton-Bury-Rochdale belt, from North-east Lancashire inevitably, and perhaps even from Scotland. Mr Peter Walker sees the new town as attracting the young and mobile—as the wage rates in its growth industries may well do.

But Mr Walker's vision of a "model environment" poses another set of questions about the project. Are our planners capable of creating not just another enormous housing estate but the sort of place we would all like to be living in by the end of the century, with attractive and varied homes, a balanced social structure, jobs and parks close by, no traffic congestion, and easy access to the open countryside?

Redrose or Ribblesdale or whatever it is finally called—and it would help to put a name on the map before CLINT creeps into the vocabulary—is not in any case going to be like the other new towns. By the time it is finished it will be over twice as big. The concept is of a city approaching Leeds or Newcastle in scale, a regional centre not only for industry but for culture too, drawing together

the towns of the hinterland and providing some counterbalance to the urban conglomerations in the south of the county.

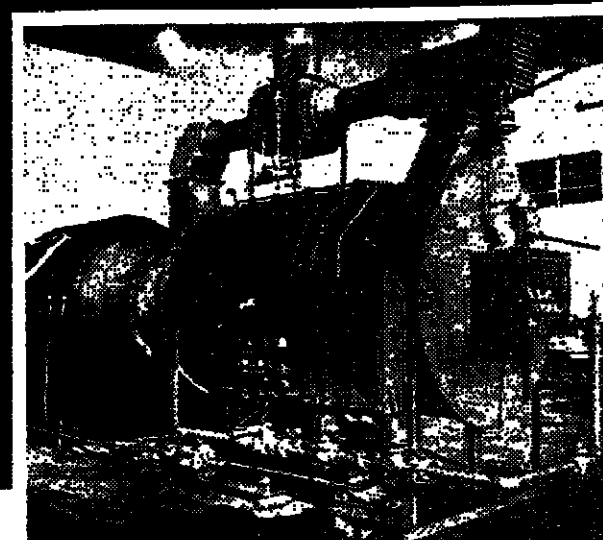
But the opportunity is there to plan the city for the needs of the year 2000 if it can be seized. The strategy is certainly attractive; development will be linear, hopefully avoiding the worst congestion of our many concentric cities. Growth will be concentrated initially around the existing population centres of Preston, Chorley, and particularly Leyland in between, with the area being welded together by a linear communications network at a later stage.

Each of the linked townships will house certain city functions in addition to serving as a centre for its own population. The plans envisage two high-speed link roads from north to south on each periphery, with another central spine route, designed for high speed public transport. This is in addition to the existing motorways, which will run right through the city—in spite of the decision to leave Longridge out of the designated area, a new community of some 60,000 is still planned on land beyond the M6, north-east of Preston.

Mr Walker has said that he would like to see a 50/50 balance between public and private housing, as part of the £200 millions private capital he is hoping to attract to the area. He has also promised action on derelict land and wants the development corporation to find a good landscaper. But the challenge, in both the private and public sectors, is not just to change the image of Lancashire but to create an environment different from that of the traditional Northern city without alienating the people who belong there.

The final solution to effluent disposal

Hygrotherm/Hirt incinerators



A standard range of 18 sizes of packaged units for the complete, safe disposal of liquid and gaseous effluents. These are available with pre-heaters, waste heat boilers etc., and gas scrubbers. Unparalleled experience in the design, construction and installation of incinerators and allied equipment for a wide range of industries enables Hygrotherm to assure destruction of toxic or noxious organic materials. A wide selection of standard sizes is available including—high or low BTU types to handle 250-35,000 scfm or 250-6000 gallons per day. Larger sizes can be custom-built. New literature on Hygrotherm-Hirt incinerators is available now—write or phone for your copies.

Hygrotherm continue to provide the right solutions in high temperature heating plant and other heat transfer equipment. Illustrations at right show: top, Submerged Combustion pilot plant for research on concentration evaporation, alkali waste treatment, carbonation of water etc. Bottom, Thermal Disc Processor, an indirect heat exchanger for drying, cooling and heating of free-flowing solids, and centre, a horizontal forced draught liquid waste incinerator, capacity 4000 g.p.d.

Hygrotherm Engineering Ltd

Whitworth House
115 Princess Street
Manchester M1 6JR
Telephone 061-236 5323/4

A Subsidiary of Ecological Science Corporation, Miami



© D.739-3

BIG CLEARANCE SALE

Vacuum Tankers!
A whole fleet of liquid waste disposal vehicles designed to carry corrosive and non-corrosive heavy sludge - 24 hours a day.

Full range!
A full range of specialised vehicles to clear dry waste fast and efficiently. 24 hours a day.

Load Compactors!

These make three loads seem like one. We use modern methods - 24 hours a day.

All Systems must go!

Trained advisers will help you get the most out of your site - fast and efficiently. Make an appointment - whenever you want.

Tank Cleaning Offer!

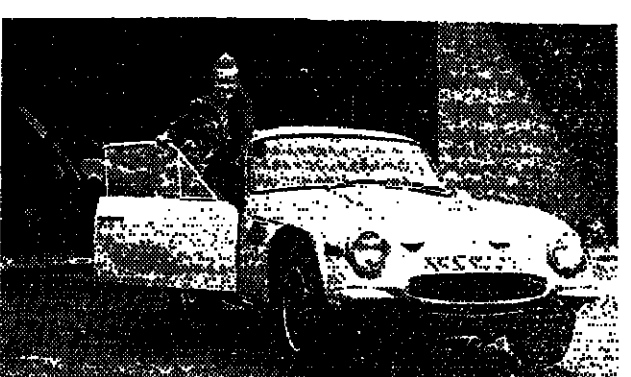
It's part of our fully professional service. Any tank or container, anywhere. We'll clean it for you - expertly, anytime.

Act Now!

The man to speak to is Geoff White, at Warrington 34511. He'll tell you all you want to know about the specialised services of Waste Clearance.

Waste Clearance (Holdings) Limited

Manchester Road, Woolston, Warrington. Tel 34511
Waste Clearance Ltd., Manchester Tankers Ltd.,
Kew Chemical & Transport Equipment Ltd., Manchester Tank Cleaning Co.



A RANGE OF GENUINE SPORTS CARS
BUILT FOR YOUR SATISFACTION

TVR ENGINEERING LIMITED

(SPORTS CAR DIVISION)
BRISTOL AVENUE, BLACKPOOL FY2 0JF
TELEPHONE BLACKPOOL 56151.

W Industry on the move

A LINE FROM LONDON

Hello! ... Hello! That you, old boy? ... Good to hear your voice again. Thought that'd be the last we would hear of you when you moved lock, stock and barrel into the great unknown. What's that? ... No, let's be serious, old boy ... It sounds as though you're saying it's better for business up there than it is in the good old smoke. Come again ... you did say it's better for business? ... Dash it, old boy! you've got to be joking!

Let's have it, then. Just exactly where is it better? ... What'd'ye say? ... Everywhere? You did say everywhere in the North West, didn't you? Perhaps there's something wrong with this line ... you don't mean it? ... you do? Oh well, have it your way. What's the weather like for a start?

... All right, all right, so it isn't always raining. I'll take your word for it. What about housing then? ... I thought you said "cheap" ... and ... what was that ... "convenient"? You can get to work in twenty minutes every morning. Now I know you're joking. Still, since you're so sold on the place, tell us the rest of it ...

Roads? The best system of motorways in the country! Railways? ... London in two and a half hours! What about air travel then ... they have heard of aeroplanes? All right, I hear you. These airports—some of them the second largest in Great Britain. Seaports, too? ... yes, yes, I have heard of Liverpool ...

I suppose you'll be telling me the place is aliving with new factories and industrial estates—all just waiting to be walked into? ... It is? I might have known. I suppose there's all the room in the world if I want to build my own factory? ... yes of course ... Oh, do shut up!

Well if it is as good as all that ... I'm being serious now ... I'm thinking of moving to new worlds myself. Is there any kind of set-up which can give me all the usual gen.—planning procedures, development grants, labour availability, sites, services ... all that sort of thing? There is? ... The North West Industrial Development Association. Who's the bod to contact? ... Clifford Chapman. Right. Hang on while I write it down. Ready!

Clifford F. Chapman, Director, North West Industrial Development Association, Brazennose House, Brazennose Street, Manchester M2 5AZ. Tel.: 061-834 6778.

Thanks, old boy. Be seeing you soon!

THE NORTH-WEST



The newcomers by ROBIN H. WARD

IN his Description of Manchester by a Native of the Town, Ogden wrote: "Nothing has more contributed to the improvements in trade here than the free admission of workmen in every branch whereby the trade has been kept open to strangers of every description."

Just how freely strangers were admitted in the nineteenth century is unclear. The strictures of Engels suggest a real fear of economic competition and depressed wages and conditions resulting from the immigration of Irish and a reception that was less than cordial. However, come they did, and from all quarters of the globe, as the cotton trade expanded to

cover the German markets, the Far East, the Levant, and North Africa. The climax of the liberal traditions of trade and politics which Frangipolo associates with this rare tradition of tolerance to strangers is now gone. But the reputation for peaceful race relations and a lack of friction between locals and outsiders remain, and this is scarcely a coincidence.

The most recent immigrants, mainly from the West Indies, India, and Pakistan, play a rôle little different from that developed by their Irish and Jewish predecessors. They even live in the same streets. In Greenheys Lane, once the home of Bernhard Liebert and Charles Hallé, more recent arrivals

have been Kathleen Onibanjo and Bisiruyi Bello. In Moss Lane Ernest Reuss, merchant, and Henry Rohmer, manufacturer, have given way to Faruk Majid, market trader, and Hyacinth Beckford, rubber worker. West Indians have succeeded Irish in industry, on the building sites, and in the hospitals. Indians and Pakistanis have succeeded European Jews in import-export, in the clothing trade, and on the market stalls.

But just as Manchester is not typical of England, nor is it typical of the North-west. Most large towns and cities in Lancashire fit easily into four types: the industrial and commercial centre consisting of Manchester and Stretford;

the cotton towns to the north and north-east, stretching from Ashton-under-Lyne through Oldham and Rochdale to Burnley; the "rugby league" area lying between Manchester and Liverpool, especially St Helens, Warrington, Widnes, and Wigan; and the North-west of Lancashire centring on Southport, Blackpool, and Barrow.

Each group of towns has its distinctive social and economic structure and its corresponding history of immigration. Towns in the South-west of Lancashire, with a high rate of unskilled employment, a legacy of economic recession in coal as well as cotton, and a low rate of owner-occupied houses, consist almost entirely of people born in the North-west, as many as 95 per cent in Wigan. There are few "foreign" residents, even less born in Ireland and least of all from the Commonwealth. Farther north, Barrow and Blackpool have far more "immigrants," but this time from Scotland and Yorkshire respectively.

The cotton towns almost all have more immigrants from the coloured Commonwealth than from Ireland, and substantial numbers of Europeans, too, many of them dating from the European Voluntary Workers' agreements after the Second World War. Finally, Manchester and Stretford have a continuing tradition of migration from Ireland, Europe, and the Commonwealth. Stretford is, in fact, the most cosmopolitan borough in the country, with more than 10 per cent of its population born outside Britain.

However, the economic boom has long collapsed which led to 20 per cent of Mancunians at one point in the last century being born in Ireland and which attracted Jews whose descendants still form the largest community outside London. The recent migration of coloured immigrants has been of much smaller proportions. Not that coloured Mancunians are all recent arrivals. As in Liverpool, there are still many old-timers with 40, 50, or even 60 years' residence.

Significantly, in Manchester at least, coloured immigrants have been English speaking and have been distributed over the workforce in many different industries. Here they share common interests with white employees and increasingly come to see each other in personal rather than categorical terms. Increasingly, too, they have scattered over residential areas, including the fortress of working-class privilege, the local authority council estates which provide security, and value-for-money for those who cannot afford to buy a house.

Relations between the 1,500 coloured families in Manchester's council estates and their white neighbours seem little different from relations between white families living side by side. Indeed, the least racially prejudiced group of all, according to a recent survey, are the minority of white council tenants who only have coloured neighbours.

Even in the cotton towns, where far more predominantly Asian immigrants only speak English with difficulty as a second language, if at all, there are moves away from a policy of concentrating them in particular work groups with a bilingual supervisor. New recruits may be integrated into English-speaking work groups and provided with the necessary language training. Again, there is a trend away from the all-male lodging-house typical of the early sixties, to single-family occupation of two-up, two-down terraced housing.

No one would suggest that Manchester, or other parts of the North-west, will incorporate its black newcomers into the social structure without a severe strain on the tradition of tolerance of which its residents are so proudly proud. But if black and white families cannot live side by side in harmony in the North-west, there is indeed little hope for elsewhere.

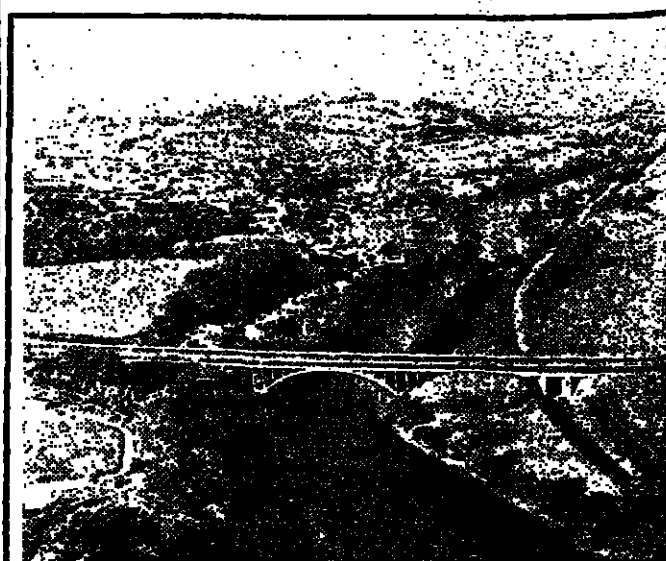
The most recent immigrants ... play a rôle little different from that developed by their Irish and Jewish predecessors. ... West Indians have succeeded Irish in industry, on the building sites, and in the hospitals; Indians and Pakistanis have succeeded European Jews in import-export, in the clothing trade, and on the market stalls—pictures by Don McPhee



Dorman Smith
are proud to be
part of the North West

SWITCHGEAR AND SWITCHBOARDS
H.R.C. CARTRIDGE FUSE LINKS,
MOTOR CONTROLGEAR
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES
ROAD HAZARD WARNING EQUIPMENT

Dorman Smith
DORMAN SMITH GROUP OF COMPANIES
BLACKPOOL ROAD PRESTON PR2 2DQ
Telephone PRESTON 728271 (15 lines)



This is the North West, probably not what you expected, but then this area is surprising. This is the M5 motorway bridge over the River Lune at Lancaster, close to one exit to the City. Lancaster is an ancient borough (remember the Wars of the Roses and who won), with an interesting industrial history and developing modern industrial sites.

This part of the North West is an exciting area for industrial development, in attractive surroundings. It offers to the industrialist of entrepreneur—

Excellent communications; alongside M5, with two points of access.
Buildings and sites available.
Adequate labour resources with good reputation.
Attractive environment bordering National Parks.
Modern expanding University, with extensive industrial links.
Co-operative local authority.
Encouragement for industrial development, particularly R. & D. based enterprises.

For details of visiting please contact:
Richard H. Ebdell, "Enterprise Lancaster",
C/o: Town Hall, LANCASTER. (0524-43222)



Get out of town fast!

Fly BEA non-stop from Manchester to Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Dublin, Düsseldorf, Malta, Paris, London, Glasgow, Belfast and Edinburgh.

Fly the fast, convenient way from Manchester with BEA, Europe's No.1 airline. We fly you non-stop to 11 cities, in most cases by smooth, comfortable Super One-Eleven jetliners—the 'open plan' planes with one class throughout.

We look after you in the air with helpful and courteous cabin staff. And on the ground, we'll be glad to take care of all your car-hire and hotel bookings. Just let us know what you need when you book your flight, and we'll do the rest.

BEA flights from Manchester:
Amsterdam 4 flights a week, 1 hr. flying time.
Brussels 3 flights a week, flying time 1 hr. 5 mins.
Copenhagen 2 flights a week, flying time 1 hr. 45 mins.
Dublin 3 flights a week, flying time 40 mins.
Düsseldorf 7 flights a week, flying time 1 hr. 15 mins.
Malta 1 Trident flight a week, flying time 3 hrs.
Paris 3 flights a week, flying time 1 hr. 15 mins.
And BEA Inter-Britain services link Manchester with:
London 44 flights a week, flying time 45 mins.
Glasgow 17 flights a week, flying time about 50 mins.
Belfast 19 flights a week, flying time about 45 mins.
Edinburgh 10 flights a week, flying time 1 hr.

BEA
No.1 in Europe

دكان من التجار

THE NORTH-WEST

... recent immigrants...
... different from...
... by their Irish...
... West...
... Irish in industry...
... sites, and in the...
... and Pakistanis...
... European Jews...
... export, in the cloth...
... the market stalls...
... McPhee



Kent estuary at Arnside, on the edge of Morecambe Bay

The great escape

by JAMES LEWIS

IT is, perhaps, time that the North-west stopped defending its image as a place in which to live and work. "Coronation Street," the slums-to-salons story of the Beatles, even the paintings of Lowry are variously blamed by architects, planners, and sundry dignitaries for what, they complain, is the region's "bad image."

There was, doubtless, a time when the protestations had some validity, but they are in danger of becoming a sort of reflex action and so fostering the very attitudes they were intended to dispel. The underprivileged who have to put up with London and the South-east must be forgiven for having to manufacture consolations. They too are understandably worried about their image.

Those who do leave the traffic nightmare of the South-east find that escape from the commuter crawl leaves them with more time on their hands, and that the North-west offers abundant opportunities for spending it pleasantly.

The well-to-do have found solace in the hills and farns of the Lake District for very many years, but the M6, snaking up the west side of the Pennines as far as Carlisle, has brought one of the finest open-air recreation areas in the country literally to Manchester's back door-step.

For the Lake District, a progressively run but jealously guarded national park, the growth of the motorway system is not an unmixed blessing: it has been brought within a three-hour drive for about twenty million people. But for those with a stout pair of boots and the energy to climb, not too strenuously, there are unspoiled corners still to be found, even on bank holidays.

Yorkshire
For those who don't know them, the mill towns of the West Riding may not be an enticing prospect, but the Yorkshire Dales and Brontë country offer an escape that is often unappreciated. Take a bus from the centre of Bradford and, within half an hour, the mills, factories, and industrial sprawl have dropped out of sight. They might never have existed.

The Dales, too, are being opened up by the M62, which cuts out the slow and painful drive along narrow roads over the Pennines.

Haworth, the home of the Brontë family, is England's second literary shrine, and is soon to become a country park. The West Riding planning authority has leased nearly 200 acres at Pateley Bridge, just outside the village, to cater for the half million who visit it every year.

To the south-east of the Manchester conurbation lies the Peak National Park, which attracts a growing number of climbers, ramblers, campers, and winter sportsmen. The pressure on the beautiful Goyt Valley, between Macclesfield and the spa town of Buxton, encouraged the park planning authorities last year to introduce an imaginative traffic control experiment which may well be followed by other national parks. Traffic is banned from the valley at peak periods, leaving it free to be explored on foot, safely and at leisure. Buses are laid on for those who need them.

Cheshire
Cheshire, of all the counties in the North-west, has never felt particularly called upon to defend its image: property prices in that part of the county immediately adjoining Manchester are among the highest in the country and most of the county is what the estate agents call "desirable."

Even so, the county has been quick to seize new opportunities to improve its leisure facilities. It was one of the first in the country to set up a countryside committee, and is now in the process of opening another five sites, covering more than 200 acres, as picnic, camping, and boating areas.

The North-west is also firmly in the state's homes business and Cheshire administers Tatton Hall and

Tatton Park, the most popular of all the National Trust properties, far outstripping even the Churchill home at Chartwell. Tatton, the country home of the Egerton family at Knutsford, is just half an hour's drive away from Manchester, and pulls in a quarter of a million people every year.

The park is perhaps a bigger attraction than the hall: the hundreds of acres, on which thousands of trainee paratroopers made their first landing when they trained at Ringway during the war, includes herds of red and fallow deer, and meres on which children can learn sailing and canoeing.

Get on to the M6 at Knutsford, drive north for about twenty minutes, and you get to Haydock Park racecourse. Apart from its attractions for racers, Haydock was recently visualised as the centre of a new "city" by a Manchester architect, Mr Richard Saxon.

Mr Saxon's city, which he likened to Los Angeles, would take in the whole of the North-west. While the planners might quarrel with his concept, his bird's eye

view of the region has a lot to commend it.

"Try looking at the North-west as a single city," he urged. "A city with many centres large and small, a long coastline with superb beaches and a deep-water port, a background of scenic mountains, broad plains busy with agriculture and industry, a population of seven and a half million and a diameter of about an hour's driving time."

"We already have five universities (two in the suburbs at Lancaster and Keele), two symphony orchestras, a dozen live theatres without counting Blackpool, a major sea and air port, a recreational cradle of half Britain's national parks within one and a half hours' drive, 30 miles of the finest beach in Britain, not to mention the enormous fun we could have dry skiing, drag racing, or powerboating on the reconditioned dereliction of Central South Lancashire."

One thing is beyond question: more Britons live within a 100 miles of Haydock than within the same distance of Charing Cross. And they don't feel deprived.

Development Area Grants

Road . Rail . Air and Sea Links

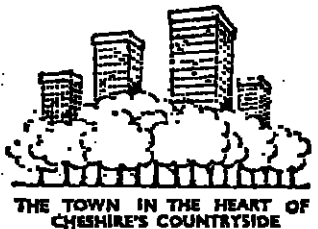
Factories built to your requirements

Houses for your workers

If you're thinking of moving your factory you should know about the fastest development in Cheshire

WINSFORD

Further details and a descriptive brochure from:
STATES OFFICER
POINT DEVELOPMENT GROUP OFFICES
VER HALL, WINSFORD, CHESHIRE.
Telephone: 0161 681 2021



Make it Big in Liverpool

(and you've got the world in your pocket!)

Looking for industrial development? Liverpool is the ideal place to set up shop. Because it's in a "development area" grants are available from the government to restore. There's a wide variety of well situated sites to choose from and a skilled, adaptable labour force on hand. Sites are excellent. Merchant banks, commodity exchanges and insurance brokers offer on-the-spot services. A fine new office accommodation is now available in a city centre.

Liverpool is Britain's largest deep-sea port and is situated at the heart of the country's major industrial zone—50% of all U.K. retail purchases are made within 100 miles of the city. A superb network of arterial roads and express freeways give manufacturers direct access to Britain's motor markets, and the port, with its bulk handling machinery, roll-on-roll-off berths and latest containerised cargo facilities, provides the easiest and quickest way to reach the world's ports. Three container ships work out from Liverpool to America and Canada alone—the most direct route available.

Linked through freightliner terminals to the airport is Liverpool Airport. It is one of the most advanced airways in Europe and freight can be off-loaded for speedy delivery to every part of the globe.

As well as being an ideal place for business, Liverpool is a great place to live, with excellent leisure and cultural amenities, superb surrounding countryside and a wide variety of relatively low-cost housing. A big extra bonus!

All this makes Liverpool a first-class investment proposition and an ideal manufacturing centre for all types of industry. Want to know more? Send in the coupon for full facts and figures.



How to make it BIG in Liverpool

Just cut out, clip to your company letterhead and post today. To Charles Gilbert, City Public Relations Office, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool L69 2DA.

I want more details about...
LIVERPOOL
city of change & challenge

It's a long time since you could say

BOOTLE!

...and get a laugh



The old music-hall Bootle is dead and gone — and good riddance. In its place, there's a proud new town that's getting known for getting things done... with new industrial developments, big new housing schemes, exciting new office blocks and bustling shopping precincts. These days a lot of people are taking Bootle very seriously.

People like the Midland Bank...
... who built a £1m complex to house a major computer centre and have found

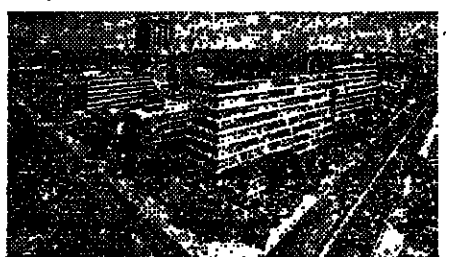


Midland Bank Computer Centre
a plentiful local supply of keen young people to handle its computer and clerical operations. There's another big computer H.Q. now being built in Bootle, by the eight-bank consortium of Trustee Savings Banks. Whitehall North-West has found its home in Bootle. And, of course, Bootle adjoins the site of Britain's most up-to-date container/dock complex at Seaford.

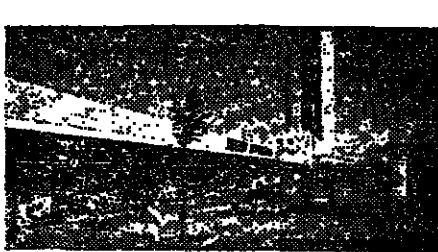
At the other end of the scale, stores of medium and small companies have found factory and office sites in Bootle, and a few attractive locations are still available. For example, a 5-acre site and a 2-acre site are available with immediate planning permission for industrial development, as are several sites of 1/4-acre and less. And, as Bootle is one of the bright spots in the Merseyside "grey area" there's substantial

government financial assistance for incoming industry and commerce. Furthermore, the council will assist with housing.

Here's why Bootle has grown
Because, to put it bluntly, Bootle Corporation doesn't waste time... everyone in local government there has got the message: cut the red tape and get on with it. So, if you're interested in Bootle, you'll receive quick helpful advice... you'll find a council that takes fast decisions... and you'll probably discover that, for once, it's not you who's setting the pace!



Stanley Precinct Office Quarter
But Bootle isn't just a good place to site a factory. It's a town where a man can put down roots and enjoy life, too. Housing, schools and entertainment are plentiful and all the unchanging loveliness of the Lake District and North Wales are only an hour or so away.



New Strand and Triad Building
Bootle — easy in, easy out
That's because Bootle is especially well provided with transport access by road, rail, sea and air. The town marks the start of the East Lancs Road, with quick access to the M6 (soon to be augmented by the new M62 link). The recently-opened second Mersey Tunnel will soon link with the Mid-Wirral Motorway for improved access to the South. British Rail provides a wide variety of services to industry in

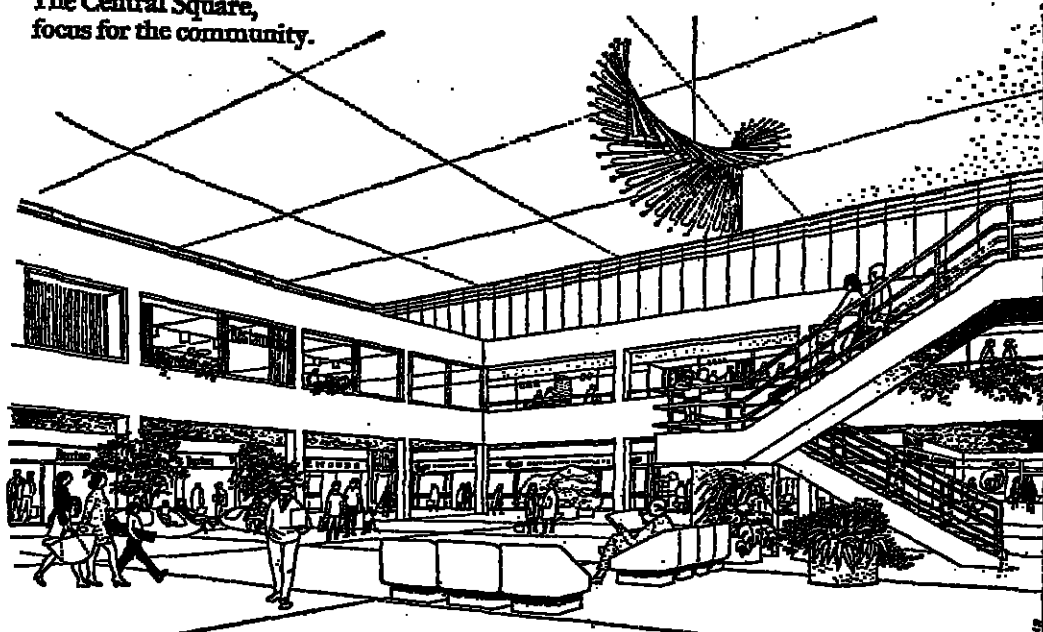


Bootle, while Bootle's links by sea with all parts of the world are the foundations of the town's steady growth. Nearby Speke airport provides international jet services for passengers and freight.

If you would like to know more about a site or building in Bootle contact: The Town Clerk, COUNTY BOROUGH OF

BOOTLE
Town Hall, Bootle 20, Lancs.
Telephone 051-922 4040

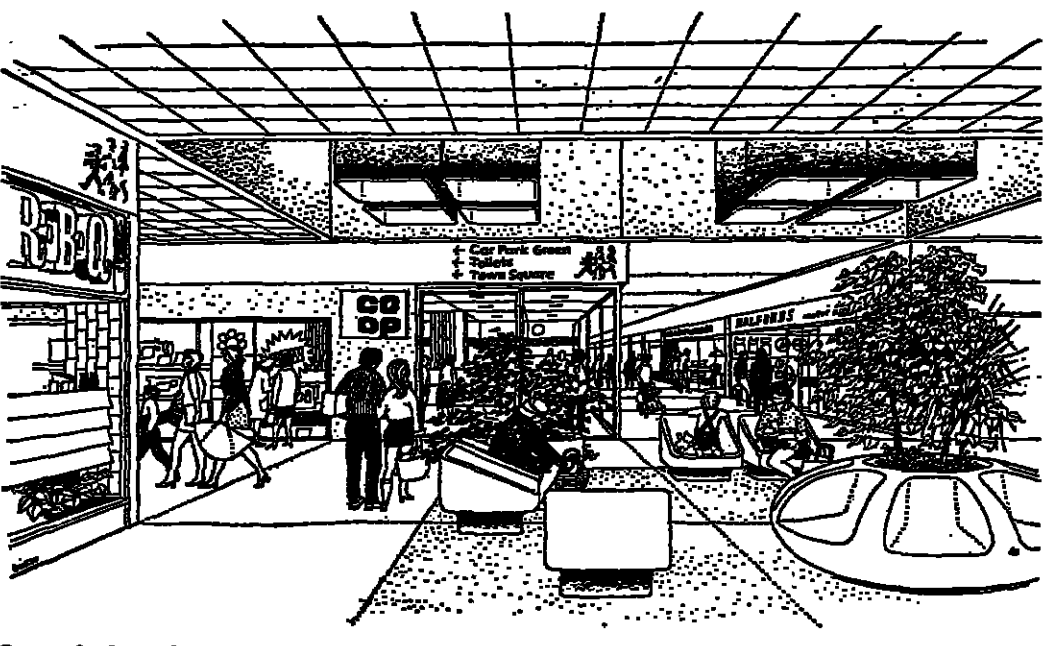
The Central Square,
focus for the community.



Runcorn Shopping City

A whole new world of shopping opens up to you in the North West on November 4th 1971. Units for one hundred and twenty first class shops in an entirely enclosed, air-conditioned Shopping City. Multi-storey car parking for 2,500 cars within the building. Restaurant, cinema, bars and cafes to come. All part of the first and finest unified town centre complex in Western Europe.

A Development by
GROSVENOR ESTATE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS LTD.
28, Grosvenor Street, London W1X 0HH.
in conjunction with SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY



One of six sub-squares
linking the shopping malls.

DEW

CIVIL
ENGINEERING
CONTRACTORS

THE legacy of neglect and waste is particularly evident here in the Industrial North, where for 37 years, we as a company have been engaged upon the type of projects which now suddenly and quite rightly are being accorded their real importance and significance.

It is reasonable for us to claim that our activities have constantly made a useful contribution to the improvement of the environment.

We work in close liaison with the design teams of many National and Local Government Departments, with Engineering and Landscape Consultants and Town Planners, and derive much of our business from New and Improvement Projects.

The very diverse nature of these works enables us to offer a rather unique service of "know how".

In recognising the urgent need for an improved environment we try to practise what is preached and take some pride in the presentation of our company image.

For all work in these specialised fields we enjoy a good reputation, and we are always happy to continue increasing our contribution to improving the environment.

MARITIME WORK
PORTS AND BERTHS
REINFORCED AND PRESTRESSED CONCRETE
INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS
MAIN DRAINAGE
HEAVY FOUNDATIONS
PIPELINES
BRIDGES
TUNNELLING
LANDSCAPE AND SPORTS GROUND CONTRACTORS
STONE MASONRY CONTRACTORS



Manchester's new Water Park—'The largest Paddling Pool in the World'

& abroad

Construction of new Deep Water Wharf at Vila, New Hebrides, Pacific Ocean



G DEW & CO LTD
CIVIL ENGINEERING & BUILDING CONTRACTORS
OLDHAM & OVERSEAS
TELEPHONE 061-624 5631 TELEX 667473

OFFICES

MOUNT STREET. Excellent well lighted suite in modern office building in central site opposite Central Library and Midland Hotel. 2,426 sq. ft.

MOSLEY STREET. Whole floor of modern block built for owner occupier. Close to Piccadilly. 4,100 sq. ft.

DICKENSON ROAD. Individual self contained units off Aston Road suitable as professional office for architect, insurance office, etc. 1,750 sq. ft.

CROSS STREET. Heart of business area. Second floor suite in corner office building. 1,630 sq. ft.

OXFORD ROAD. New University. Well situated first floor suite for professional man. 619 sq. ft.

QUAY STREET. Byron House. Compact suite in modern building off Deansgate. 540 sq. ft.

QUAY STREET. Well lighted 5th floor suite in Sunlight House with lifts and heating. 850 sq. ft.

STORE STREET. Adjoining Piccadilly Station, a first floor suite in compact building. 870 sq. ft.

STEVENSON SQUARE. Individual office suite on the third floor. With lift.

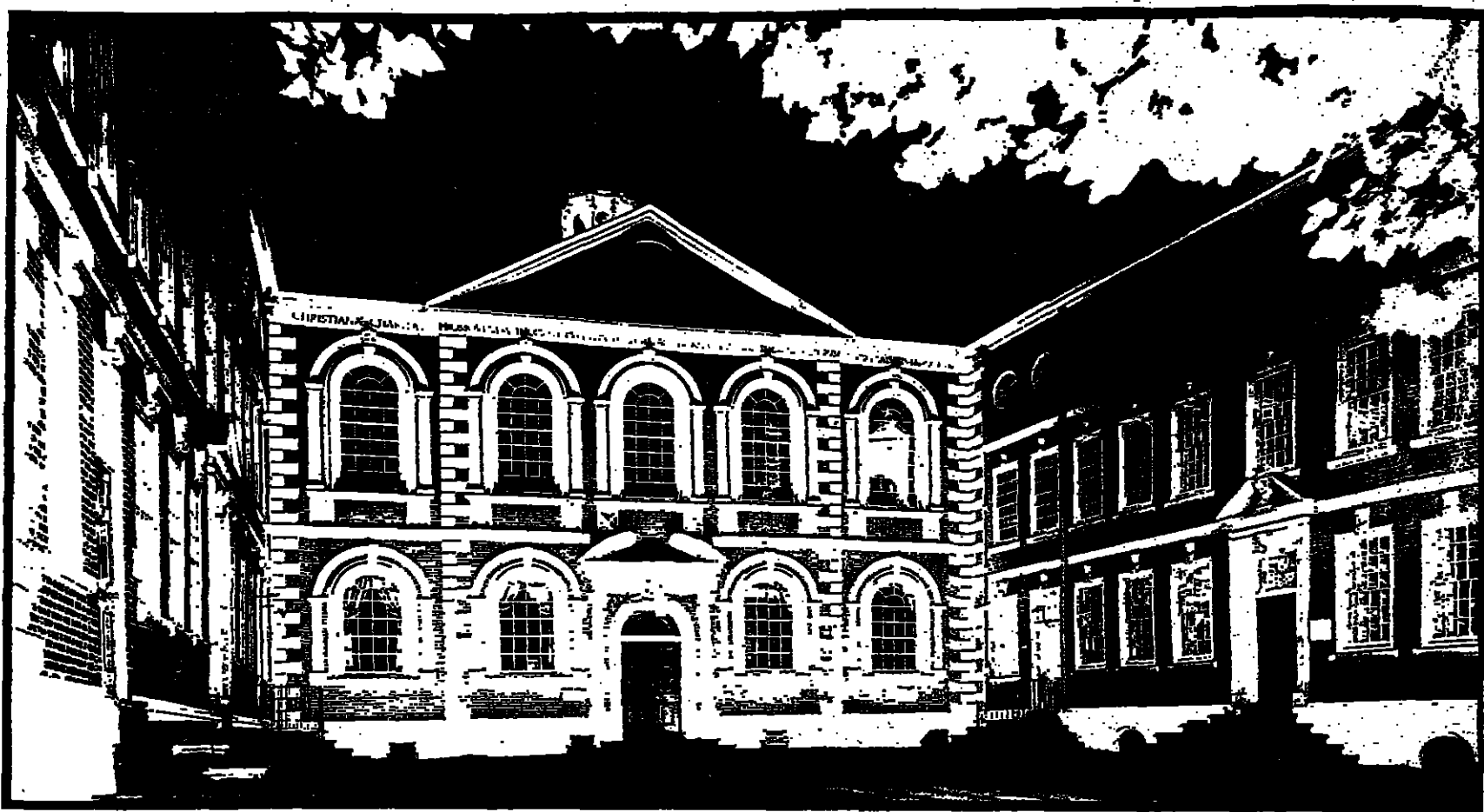
QUAY STREET. Ashley House. Excellent modern suite served by express lifts. 1,175 sq. ft.

ST. ANNS SQUARE. Prestige address for recently modernized suite on the third floor. 1,500 sq. ft.

suttons

60 Spring Gardens,
Manchester M2 2BA.
Tel.: 061-632 3108.

THE NORTH-WEST



Bluecoat Chambers, Liverpool, where the Merseyside Arts Association has its office

The Philistines be upon thee

by ROBIN THORNER

THE arts associations have been with us in the North-west for five years this month. What have they done? What are we getting for our money?

Saying the arts associations have done precious little is not meant to be hurtful. What they have achieved has been little but it has been precious, a few drops in the cultural desert. It barely even amounts to a trifling shower, rapidly evaporating without softening the souls of more than a few of the region's eight or nine million.

What money, they might ask, are you hoping to see a return from? If your rates are £30, you have contributed exactly one old penny to the North-west Arts Association, which has probably been matched by the Arts Council's taxpayers' funds. What do you expect for 2d a year? Callas in Clitheroe?

They might also point to the size of the problem. An environment which is scarcely abundant in visual delights: an economy in which "leisure" is enforced by short-time working, redundancy, and unemployment; a potential audience that has been dulled into deafness, if not positive hostility, to your offers of goodies that can't be eaten, drunk, or driven. Would anyone turn up for Callas in Clitheroe?

The Merseyside association, determined to size up its enemy, ran a debate in its monthly bulletin defining philistinism. But it was Manchester City Council which provided the ultimate answer. They refused to find £5,000 to save the Stables Theatre Club—a living, working nucleus of a much-needed arts centre for the city. Then they talked about spending £30,000 on cleaning an appalling statue of Prince Albert outside the town hall.

So given that the region's eight professional arts administrators have a very small pebble in their sling to slay a very giant apathy, what could and should they be doing?

The real argument is about whether "fostering" or "promoting" the arts should come first—and it's much the same as the hen and the egg. What's the point of fostering a £5 millions opera house in Manchester if there isn't an audience? Should public money be spent on promoting the offerings of, say, Bootle Amateur Operatic Society?

With the sort of money they have to play with, there isn't much the arts associations can do in the way of direct patronage. The North-west association has set up a fund to buy the works of young painters and lend them to places like libraries: they're publishing a book of plays by Tim Shields.

Merseyside commissioned a series of watercolour caricatures of local faces, toured an exhibition of them, and sold lithographs: they've just announced a series of free concerts of experimental music. The Mid-Pennine association runs its own mobile theatre company and has just appointed a "theatre fellow" at Nelson College to work with them.

You can also initiate activity which is then taken up by other people. The Merseyside association has helped to save Liverpool Royal Court Theatre from closure by renting it from Howard and Wyndham's for two six-week seasons a year and then subletting it, rent free, to attract visiting DADA and commercial companies.

The North-west association is currently trying to set up a touring circuit in the region both to share out the overheads of visits by theatre companies, musical ensembles, and exhibitions, and to set a regular pattern of events which builds up audiences in each community. And this, director Alexander Schouvaloff points out, "leads in the end to the provision of proper facilities."

The lesson of the first five years for Mr Schouvaloff has been that the North-west association's rôle should be to coordinate rather than to participate directly.

Instead of trying to promote events on a regional scale, Mr Schouvaloff says, in the long run the regional association ought to fund the smaller associations.

"We are concerned with priorities for the whole region," Mr Schouvaloff says, "as concerned with Lytle or Mid-Pennine as we are with Manchester. Decentralisation works better." And he accepts that this means there ought to be a local association for the South-east, Lancashire and North-east, Cheshire, Cumbria, Darwen, Wigan, and Rochdale have their own arts councils. Manchester hasn't.

But if the initiation of artistic activity is best left to local groupings who can cater for local tastes and develop local sources of sponsorship, promotion is something that could be carried out on a regional scale. The Merseyside and Mid-Pennine associations already have premises which are developing into arts centres. The North-west association just has offices.

But they are, Mr Schouvaloff says, thinking about taking a shop in Manchester. It would be a meeting and information centre and ticket agency, with a gallery selling paintings, sculpture, ceramics, and crafts, posters, books, magazines, and records. It could pay its way. It could lead to a chain of shops through the region. They could all grow into arts centres.

The Merseyside and Mid-Pennine associations both produce regular diaries to promote events in their areas: the North-west found people in Lancaster aren't really interested in what's showing at the local cinema in Wallasey.

They did briefly try distributing "Time Out in the North-west"—a commercial guide to what's on that did far more to promote the arts in the region than the association could ever hope to do. But the association's executive objected to "Time Out's" rude pictures: it was dropped and the magazine died because of distribution problems.

Another weakness in regional promotion is the travel subsidy scheme which is so complicated that only the most cunning and persistent groups can work out a claim. Wouldn't it be simpler to have a sort of Barclaycard for the arts? There have been moves in this direction in Yorkshire and it might be workable on a regional scale. But it would be far more effectively promoted nationally by the Arts Council.

A subscription of, say, £1 a month or £10 a year would provide free admission to any Arts Council sponsored event. It would not only apply to unsold seats at theatres and concerts but could also be used at galleries and perhaps provide admission to National Trust properties.

Cardholders would obviously be saving if they used their cards once a week: arts promoters would lose nothing but unsold seats: it would take a pretty assiduous culture vulture to overuse the system significantly.

But if the cards were properly promoted their effect on attendances, even if meant papered houses, would be dramatic. Presumably many cardholders would be accompanied by paying customers. And the subscriptions would provide a fund which the Arts Council could use either to reimburse promoters or to fund fresh activity.

Building a market for the arts is, of course, only half the problem. But shouldn't the meagre resources of regional arts administration be invested in stimulating demand—which the artists themselves can readily supply—rather than trying to lay on a pipeline for an unfelt need?

	North-west	Merseyside	Mid-Pennine
Budget	£30,000	£55,000	£27,000
Population	7 million	1.2 million	500,000
Staff:			
Executive	3	3	2
Secretarial	3	2	1
Premises	Office only	Office with reception, information, booking, books (in Bluecoat arts centre)	Office with own gallery, reception, information, booking, books
Publications	Books on building an arts centre, young people's poetry, plays by Tim Shields	Monthly bulletin	Seasonal diary, poetry posters
Policy	Financial and advisory aid to local promoters, touring.	Own promotions and tours, grants to local projects.	Own promotions and tours

BOROUGH OF SALE MANCHESTER

Office building to let
48,500 sq. ft. (4,500²)

Single floor of about 6,100 sq. ft. (566.71m²) net.

Available Now

- * A resident population of 52,000 (the country's most densely populated borough)
- * Situated between M6 and M62 Motorways
- * A few minutes from Sale Station for fast and frequent trains to Manchester city centre
- * Integral part of new shopping centre
- * Parking for 300 cars (mainly stores, banks, built)

Enquiries invited

Healey & Baker

23 ST. GEORGE STREET MANCHESTER M2 2BA
01-629 9252

01-629 9252

مركز الفن

HAROLD JACKSON on the real meaning of the murder statistics

Arsenic and old rope

existing prejudices, which was presumably the reason for so much attention was attracted to Chief Inspector Collins Greenwood's interpretation of the official figures.

Basic thesis

But the Chief Inspector himself turns out to be no mean hand with a slide rule. His basic thesis was that the figures since 1956 could not be compared with earlier statistics since the definition of murder had changed. He argued that on the basis of the number of the murder convictions since then the true murder rate had risen from 0.72 per million to 1.52 per million between 1956 and 1968. If manslaughter was included the rate rose from 1.86 per million to 4.93 per million.

It gives a pretty frightening picture until you actually go back to the source documents for England and Wales. These show, in fact, that in the 15 years during which the death penalty has been first modified and subsequently abolished the number of victims has fluctuated between about 120 and 150 annually. At the same time, the rate of conviction of those committed for trial on murder charges has risen steadily.

In 1956 there were 144 victims of murder, a rate of 3.0 per million. The annual figure stayed lower than this right through to 1967, when it reached 157, or 3.2 per million. Throughout most of this period the Homicide Act was in force, which separated murder into capital and non-capital and also introduced

the concept of diminished responsibility. In numerical terms this does not seem to have affected the number of victims but it does seem to have influenced the readiness of juries to convict on non-capital charges. Since the death penalty was wholly abolished the conviction rate for those charged with murder has risen steadily — 27.6 per cent in 1967, 28 per cent in 1968, 30 per cent in 1969, and 33 per cent in 1970. At the same time the conviction rate on lesser charges such as manslaughter has dropped. This at least suggests that juries are getting tougher.

It all goes to make nonsense of the Chief Inspector's argument that the conviction rate is the real criterion. The ostensible logic of his presentation is that the more successful the police are in getting convicted

the more cause there is for reintroducing hanging. The evidence suggests that it is the fact of abolition that has led to the increased rate of conviction.

There is no way of knowing, of course, what elements influenced the views of those sounded for their opinion in the latest poll. The Blackpool murder must certainly have carried weight but it is, in fact, highly atypical of the crime. There were 138 people murdered last year and their background is probably pretty typical of any year's victims.

Family crimes

We know nothing about 18 of the murderers because the crimes have not yet been solved. Of the rest 46 victims, or more than one third, were dispatched by their relatives or lovers and

another 47 by their friends and associates. Only 26 were unknown to their assailants. In 19 cases the murderer committed suicide immediately after the crime and another four were insane. Eight of the victims were the children of the murderers, showing once again that the bulk of child murders are committed by parents.

In 35 cases the killings arose from quarrels or sudden rages; in 17 they sprang from jealousy or revenge. Only 20 were attributable to theft or gain. Firearms caused 16 deaths, but 79 of them came from the victim being struck either with some sort of weapon or directly by the murderer. Another 28 people were strangled.

In other words, the typical murder (if there is any such thing) comes from a family quarrel which escalates to the point where one member bashes another with whatever comes to hand. The cold-blooded, premeditated killing accounted for something like 17 per cent of last year's cases—and there were fewer than three people in a million murdered altogether.

PETER JENKINS

Battle cries

A GREAT parliamentary war of attrition is in prospect once the House of Commons, on October 28, has voted in principle for joining the Common Market. For the Government has already recognised that it will not be able to apply a guillotine either to the short Constitutional Bill or to the long and detailed enabling legislation which must be passed before Britain can accede to the European Community on January 1, 1973. This means that the anti-Marketters will enjoy virtually unlimited opportunities for engaging in tactics of obstruction and delay.

A "guillotine" — the procedure by which Parliament sets a time limit on the discussion of legislation — is deemed inappropriate and "provocative" in the case of a controversial matter of such importance as the Common Market. The hard reality is that the Tory Party managers are not confident that they could carry a "guillotine" motion. Therefore they are reconciled to doing it the hard way and the long way.

If necessary Parliament will be kept sitting night and day and if need be through Christmas, Easter, Whitsun, and the summer holidays. There is nothing in the Constitution which requires a new session to begin each November: the plan is to continue the 1971-2 session until the legislation is passed.

The Government will probably not need to go to such extremes. The Constitutional Bill, which has to be taken on the floor of the House, should not exceed a dozen clauses. The Tory Party managers hope that they may be able to get the detailed Bill upstairs to committee by one procedural means or another and are considering splitting it into two measures. Nevertheless, the chance will be there for the Labour Party, short of defeating the Government, to inflict severe damage upon its programme, to sap its energy and undermine its authority.

The Government is resting its hopes with some confidence — as did the Prime Minister on "Panorama" on Monday — on the doctrine that when Parliament has willed the ends it must will the means.

Parliament is expected to will the end on October 28. Thereafter it is assumed that the great majority of Labour "Europeans", including Mr Roy Jenkins, will oppose the Government's legislation. The Government then becomes dependent on the votes of its

own supporters. Whereas, perhaps, as many as 30 MPs on the Government side may vote against Europe on the night of the 28th, at the very most 10, and possibly no more than four, are deemed capable of acting deliberately to bring the Government down. Mr Enoch Powell is seen to be one of these.

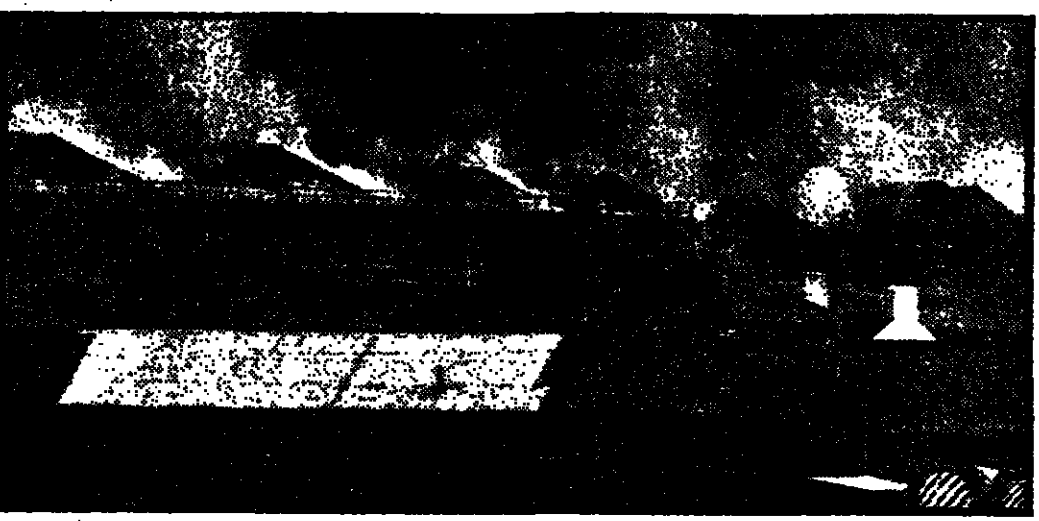
Delay and obstruction are thus seen as the chief hazards, and delay is dangerous because it brings with it the possibility of accidental defeat. The Government intends if necessary to accept defeats on clauses of the enabling legislation and put them again as confidence questions at the report stage. It calculates that Mr Harold Wilson's tactics will be to inflict damage and not defeat upon the Government. As time passes it may become increasingly difficult for Labour to fight an election on the Common Market issue: Mr Wilson could have difficulty in forming a credible Cabinet in those circumstances.

But the first hurdle is the vote on October 28. The Parliamentary Labour Party decides its position today and its decision will be known to the Cabinet next week when it decides upon its own parliamentary tactics. A free vote should not be entirely ruled out in spite of Mr Heath's public statements on this matter.

Mr Heath could not possibly hint at a free vote on the eve of Tory Party Conference's Common Market debate for it would encourage opposition within his own party. A free vote continues to have influential support within the Cabinet. Its attraction is that it would produce the most decisive possible result on October 28. Its chief disadvantage is that it might undermine party discipline for the long parliamentary battle which lies beyond.

What will happen on the night of the 28th? The Government is assuming that in spite of Mr Wilson's subsequent denials the situation he hinted at in his speech at Brighton last week will apply. That is to say Mr Roy Jenkins and his friends will get away with voting with the Government provided they toe the party line thereafter.

The vote on October 28 will bring about a most unusual situation in which the parties reform their ranks to conduct a long and hazardous battle over the means to an end willed by Parliament on a cross vote. The electorate will be entitled to find this confusing and entitled, perhaps, to find it not very edifying.



BELFAST FACTORY FIRE

Business gets the bullet

Peter Hildrew, Belfast, Tuesday, on 'Ulster's economic disaster'

Mr Bradford, however, was talking politics as much as economics. The Stormont Government is doing all it can to impress on Westminster the urgent need to end violence sooner rather than later. Mr Baillie said yesterday that just as the political and social structure of the country could not withstand a long-haul strategy on the security front, so the economy would also be very adversely affected.

The economic problems of

Ulster are of course long term rather than short term; but the short term will also determine the long term, and Ministers are concerned that they may lose out on the expected United Kingdom reflation next year. The unemployment figures were bad enough before the August troubles and latest figures show that over 45,000 people are now out of work. Mr Baillie told Stormont yesterday that 6,500 new jobs had been agreed during 1970

and a further 5,500 up to August of this year, which leaves a long way to go.

Answering Mr Ian Paisley, Mr Baillie also said that six firms offering the promise of 1,200 jobs had withdrawn from negotiations since January of last year, and it seems unlikely that any new projects at all have been agreed upon since August. One Scandinavian firm was preparing to set up a manufacturing plant in Londonderry employing 600 men, but

MISCELLANY

Signor Vino

THE TOBY anti-Marketters are just a trifle troubled by the Chianti bottles festooning the window of their agit-prop bookshop hard by the Metropole in Brighton. But the man who rented them the basement at £200 the week insisted that the bottles must stay.

The shop is better known to its regulars as the Mermid Restaurant and is still offering to accept luncheon vouchers. One of the "Say No" posters is taped tactfully around the neck of a busty blonde siren painted on the first wall you see.

The books include Enoch Powell's anti-Market tract and Peter Shore's "New Statesman" pastiche of the white Paper HM Government neglected to draft. Powell will be there at lunchtime today signing copies. A small bonus nightmare for the Sussex constabulary who have logged their first bomb hoax of the Tory week.

Richard Devonald-Lewis, the anti-Marketters' honorary secretary and candidate for Islington East, is looking for a friendly photographer to snap his black Labrador clutching his slogan briefcase between its teeth. An ageing sandwich board man is patrolling the promenade. Yesterday his anti-European placard got wedged under a traffic light, and he was prised free by a passing reporter. Whether the lights were green or red is not recorded.

Slicker city

head, and Luxembourg coming fast up on the diplomatic posts.

But now, with the going a little heavy, a rank and neutral outsider is beginning to look decidedly appealing. It is Aachen, a beautiful city near the centre of Europe. Its pedigree is impeccable — every year it presents the Charlemagne prize for the European statesman of the year (Ted has happy memories of the place, as he is a former prizewinner). It is in West Germany, which has not yet been host to a post-war treaty, and it is a city of reconciliation, lying hard by southern Holland and Belgium. Place your bets now.

Leak of Leek



WHILE the Tories speak, Labour writes. Lord Davies of Leek has joined the ranks of yesterday's men who are telling it like it was. He is writing an account of Labour's policy in the Far East since 1945, to be published next year, and a large part of the book will be taken up with his unorthodox rôle as an impromptu ambassador to Hanoi, when Harold was busy playing peace-maker in 1965.

Davies says he intends to criticise Labour, right back from the beginning, for "a sycophantic following of United States policy" in the Far East. He claims that the £20 millions Chinese order for British Trident, signed last month, first came in about three years ago, but the Americans forced the deal to be abandoned until Ted took a firmer line.

Known in Labour circles as "a poor man's Nye Bevan", he has never been able to see the incongruity of a junior Minister in the then Ministry of Pensions, as he was, being sent as an envoy of peace, and is still bitter about the

Foreign Office "leak" which he feels wrecked any chance he might have had.

● OVERHEARD in a Rome coffee bar, not far from the Vatican: "What is all this talk in the Synod of Bishops about married clergy? In my country we're trying to encourage a married lady." The speaker was an Irish prelate.

Brandt image

CONRAD AHLERS, Willy Brandt's chief spokesman and veteran of the "Spiegel" affairs of long ago, is thinking of standing for a Social Democratic seat in the Bundestag at the next general election in 1973. He has been proposed for nomination by a constituency in the Rhineland Palatinate.

Ahlars had not intended to stay on as head of the press and information office beyond 1973 (he would have no choice if the Christian Democrats got in), and it had been expected that he would return to journalism. His acceptance of the nomination would be taken in Bonn as a sign of confidence in the Social Democrats' prospects. Ahlers is not the sort of man to be satisfied for long with the cares of the back benches.

Left-handers

POLETICAL divorce, Italian style. When the father of Emilia de Puppi died, leaving her around £20,000, she and her husband, tried and trusted Maolists both, wrestled with their political consciences and then decided to contribute £12,000 of the inheritance to the Union of Italian Marxist-Leninist Communists.

The party, however, was not amused. Unless you give all you give nothing, and the couple have been expelled from membership because of the paucity of their donation. The couple resigned first, shamefacedly admitting that they had fallen victim to "bourgeois mentality" but the union rejected the resignations in favour of expulsion on the ground of "a shamefully opportunistic act" and "refusal to complete the collectivisation of their belongings." The capitalists would have at least said thank you.

● SIGN of the times — a Bournemouth store is doing good business selling women's boots in a new colour — pollution grey.



Bill Smith's job is to keep our cargo shed empty

At MEA we believe that our job is to move cargo, not store it. We don't operate a 4-hour shutdown and our size makes us more flexible than most. So any goods sent to the Middle East by MEA invariably go on the next

flight — whatever time they're handed in. With a daily non-stop service to Beirut and frequent connections to the Gulf and other key places, there's not much hanging about. Which is just as it should be.



MEA



the natural choice airline to the Middle East

For further information contact your nearest MEA office:
London 01-493 6445 Manchester 061-236 5482
Birmingham 021-643 8747 Glasgow 041-248 3388



INMATES OF THE CORRECTION INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN ON Rikers Island, New York

BEAUTY PARLOUR, AIRCONDITIONING, BUT NEW YORK'S GAOL STILL HAS PROBLEMS

FROM THIS SIDE of the Atlantic the American prison system looks a mess. Summer after summer bloodier riot follows bloody riot.

California has San Quentin; it also has the most ambitious experimental programme which this summer included the start of the nation's first conjugal visits for inmates of maximum security prisons. New York State has Attica; New York City is feverishly acquiring new facilities. A new wing for 800 male prisoners is on the way and a new adolescent remand centre was recently completed, together with the city's pride and joy—a spanking new prison for women.

Five years before the completion of the new Holloway women's prison in London, the Americans are boasting a "breakthrough in prison design." It is the second time in 40 years they are making such a claim. Last time they got it wrong.

This time, the new prison or "Correctional institution for women," has been placed on Rikers Island in the middle of New York's East River. Rikers is a prison island, a sort of latter-day Alcatraz. Bought by New York City in 1875 as 87 acres of farmland, it has grown through land-fill to 600 acres and houses a prison for men, a reformatory for boys and an adolescent remand centre, as well as the \$24 million women's prison which alone covers 55 acres.

At first glance the prison is another all-American motel. A fountain plays in the courtyard and piped music in the reception area. Once through the

electronically controlled doors into the main building the illusion continues. The music still plays and gone are the towering turrets with iron catwalks and sprawling wire safety nets. Instead there are two long, long corridors stretching out at right angles to the central service area. Sprouting from the two corridors—one for 320 short-term prisoners and the other for 300 on remand awaiting trial—are V-shaped blocks of cells.

It is in basic layout that the American prison differs most from the new Holloway. Instead of the closed campus design, most buildings on the 12-acre Holloway site encircle an open space or "village green," and are arranged so that prisoners can move around as they would in the outside world to go from, say, work to meals. They can move around in New York too—down those long, long corridors. If you happen to be housed in the farthest cell block, the walk to the dining room takes six minutes.

Both prisons are medically orientated. New York has an infirmary for 59 patients and facilities to cope with all but the most serious cases. There is a methadone detoxification ward, a TB ward, dental, optical and psychiatric facilities. Unlike Holloway, however, there is no labour ward, no mother and baby unit.

"Liberal though we New Yorkers are," an official said, "we are not in the baby business. Pregnant women go to hospitals in Manhattan and their babies are then sent to their families or to founding homes. On the whole

judges tend to be lenient with pregnant women and it isn't an issue here."

After health, education is considered of primary importance in both Holloway and New York. In New York the school is formally a part of the New York school system. It has 14 teachers and offers wide ranging courses. Girls under 18 have to attend school daily and those over 18 do so voluntarily in the evenings. They cannot opt for study instead of work as they will be able to in Holloway.

The work scene, as always, is grim. There is a garment factory, making the simple shifts the women wear as uniforms, the kitchens, the laundry and the offices. But the prison authorities are hoping to expand into training in

appliance repair, nursery, and landscape gardening and artificial flower making. Wages are six cents an hour—\$120 a year.

Each "cell" is a single room furnished with a sofa-bed, a locker, desk and chair, wash basin and toilet, and each cell block has a day room with a television, a kitchen for preparing snacks, a laundry and shower rooms. Everywhere is air conditioned and there is specially designed insect control equipment. There is a 400-seat auditorium for films, plays, recitals, and lectures which can also be used for religious services as there is an organ and moveable altars to suit each denomination. There is a huge gymnasium and acres and acres of sports

fields for softball, basketball and tennis. There is even a beauty parlour. In spite of all this splendour, there is something wrong. The women do not like their new prison. The supervision is too aggressive. Inmates moving from one part of the building to another have to line up in twos and file along, escorted by guards. Americans do not seem to have mastered the techniques of unobtrusive supervision as the Home Office appears to have done in the New Holloway. There the girls will be able to lock themselves in their cells to have a quiet cry if they wish.

A lucid coloured inmate who has sampled several American prisons says:

"Compared to the old place, this is like a maximum security prison—or worse. Life here has more freedom than we do here. Why can't they place guards at certain points in the corridors and leave us free to wander around at our own pace? We all have to visit the shop at the same time, line up and wait... we are adults and we want to be treated like them."

"This place is just too large. The counts, and there are six a day, take such a long time and it all helps to create tension. When we are going to court, we are all herded into one room to be searched and wait for transport to different parts of New York. It takes so long and naturally we are all feeling pretty emotional and anxious about the outcome of the court visit. There have been more fights in the two months we have been here than I have ever known before."

The Department of Correction director of public affairs, Agenor Castro, admitted that many of these complaints were justified, but took refuge in the shortage of staff argument. "There should be a staff of 197 if we have only 157. We have great problems getting staff for women prisons. It isn't easy to handle drug addicts and prostitutes. We offer handsome incentives: salaries from \$13,000 to \$31,000 and retirement of half pay after 30 years' service and still can't get them. If we could, we then have another problem—where to find the money to pay them. We are opening all these new facilities at a time when New York City is on the verge of bankruptcy."

"The women will be OK when the settle down. The trouble today is the prisoners feel they are in prison because they are oppressed—they are black, society is white; they are poor, society is rich. They never think that are there because they have done wrong."

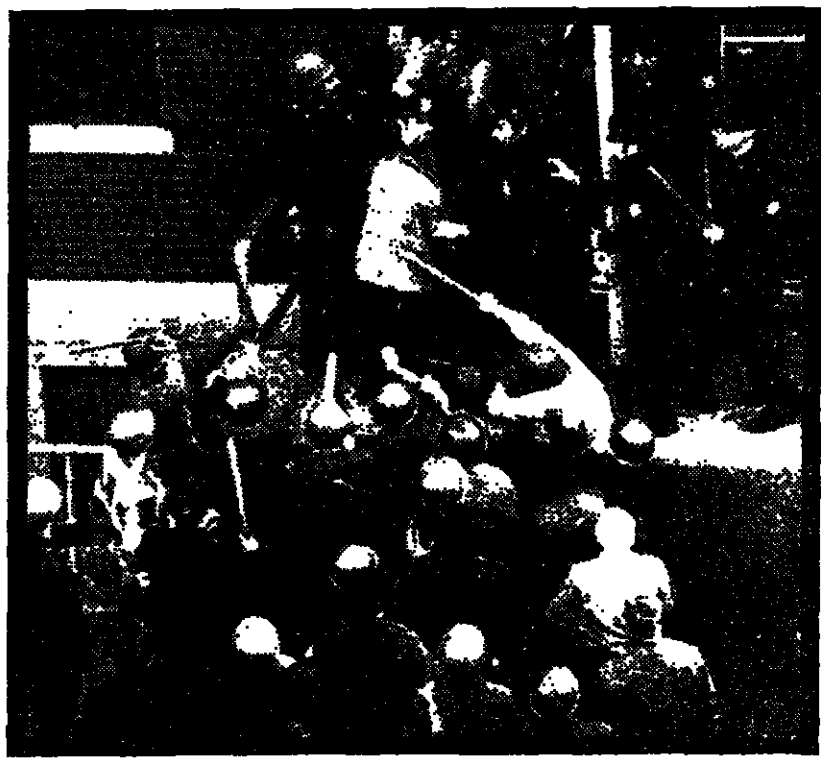
This may be so. But New York still has to look to Holloway, while housing more serious offenders and coping with staffing problems. Even in the old prison with all its problems, the New York tensions are illustrated by the male official who told me: "We are not going anywhere without a guard. I don't want any of these women tearing their clothes at shouting 'rape'."

Facilities do not a prison make; if the atmosphere is wrong.

EVERY NATION of the world has its prisons—and its prisoners. Steel doors slam shut alike on Briton, Japanese, or American. In the aftermath to violence behind the high walls of Attica and San Quentin, the prison systems of New York and California have come under close scrutiny. As the Conservative Party meets, "law and order" is again a political issue in this country. But what about the other nations of the world? What kind of life do prisoners find behind the walls and wire of foreign prisons? Are there riots? Is there brutality, rehabilitation, recidivism? Today, Linda Christmas reports on New York's new women's prison—already tense. And in a study of the world's penal systems, "Los Angeles Times" correspondents in foreign nations, report the differences—and similarities—of the realms that exist behind bars:

Doing time in nine languages

NEW YORK PRISON RIOT



"It would be a lot cheaper to bury us in an allotment somewhere," wrote an "A" class inmate in a petition smuggled out of the Albany Prison, "because the results are about the same. We are slowly but surely becoming vegetables." A and B prisoners (class B prisoners are those "for whom escape must be made very difficult") are being dispersed in smaller groups around eight prisons in Great Britain to prevent a high concentration of dangerous prisoners.

Britain began creating tough maximum security facilities in 1964. The A and B prisoners inside are allowed a half-hour visit every two months, can be placed in solitary for up to four weeks, and are heavily guarded. Men with dogs patrol outside the maximum security units. For prisoners in the C and D classifications life is better. A man can get a third of his time reduced by good behaviour. Guards mingle with the prisoners, unarmed except for clubs hidden under their uniforms. "We try not to use or show force," is the official attitude.

Japan

IF IT WERE not for a tall wall around some of the buildings, the 81-acre Fuchu Prison in a Tokyo suburb could pass for one of Japan's factory-dormitory complexes. In the dormitory rooms the floors are of polished wood, on which nine prisoners spread mattresses at lights out. In the corner of each cell is an enclosed toilet. Lawns and rose bushes surround the dormitories, and the men in them hurry to work (7 a.m. to 4.35 p.m., with two breaks and a 40-minute lunch) wearing the same factory clothes men wear in Japan's industrial plants.

Prisoners call their guards "Oyajiisan," an informal version of "father." All guards pass civil service tests. All prisoners start life in Fuchu on the same level: as fourth-grade prisoners. Privileges are few for the men in the fourth grade, but anyone, even a murderer, can advance up to first grade, entitling him to unlimited visitation privileges, use of

recreation rooms in evenings, and convey the essence of it, this torture is starvation... for many, hunger proves an insuperable ordeal. For a lump of sugar or a few more ounces of black bread, Marchenko wrote, men turn informers, betraying their fellow inmates. With hunger, submachine guns, dogs and beatings, the Russian Government maintains the world's tightest discipline on what is believed to be the world's largest body of prisoners.

Yet neither the modern penal system nor the harsh conditions keep guests at Fuchu—and Japan's other 18 maximum security prisons—from becoming a "Ruhansha," a repeat offender. The death penalty is still in effect with more than 70 men now awaiting hanging. In spite of it, crime continues.

Where do Japan's ruhansha come from? Nearly 30 per cent are members of Japan's underworld gangs. Others are mentally incapable of finding a place in the nation's booming economy: the average IQ is 81.2 in Japanese prisons, and 22 per cent of the inmates are classified as near-psychopaths.

Mexico

CORRUPTION IS COMMON in Mexico's free-wheeling, easy-going prison system. Prisoners with money can finance anything from an easy life to escape. Quarters range from earth-floored, sunless cells for the poor to comfortable apartments built inside the walls for the rich. The "penal" or "interno" with money can acquire weapons, women, liquor, narcotics. There are no revolts, and no rehabilitation or work programmes.

"Why," asked Dr Alfonso Quiroz Cuaron, one of Latin America's top penologists, "should the inmates revolt when they live better than at home?"

South America

ARGENTINA HAS guards graduated from the National Penitentiary School, temporary leaves for exemplary prisoners, parole terms set by the judges who sentenced the prisoner, examinations by psychiatrists and sociologists, and many sports.

In Bolivia, by contrast, things are simpler. The jungle camps are lightly guarded; the impenetrable jungle is itself a maximum security restraint. Conjugal visits by wives and sweethearts are allowed. If anyone escapes, authorities can arrest one or more members of the escapee's family and hold them until the culprit is recaptured or surrenders.

The small but highly advanced nation of Uruguay has a modern penal system known for humane treatment of prisoners unsurpassed elsewhere in Latin America. Numerous laws protect the prisoners. When men arrested as Tupamaro terrorists complained of police brutality, the greatest instance a Congressional investigating committee discovered was that "lunch wasn't served on time." It was from Montevideo's Punta Carretas Federal Prison that Tupamaro leaders tunneled to freedom early this month.

Russia

"IN PRISON," wrote Russian writer and ex-prisoner, Anatoly Marchenko, "you won't find a single healthy man except perhaps for newcomers, and they

don't last long... it is impossible to starve... for many, hunger proves an insuperable ordeal. For a lump of sugar or a few more ounces of black bread, Marchenko wrote, men turn informers, betraying their fellow inmates. With hunger, submachine guns, dogs and beatings, the Russian Government maintains the world's tightest discipline on what is believed to be the world's largest body of prisoners.

France

THE PRISONER who goes to a French penitentiary will find: short terms. The average: three to four years. No attempt at rehabilitation. No one tries to change him. No reforms. The French prison reform: closing Devil Island in 1953. No riots. Businesslike guards hold a tight lid on crime. Police let two escapees kill a nurse and a guard in Clairvaux rather than negotiate demands; the men were recaptured.

And, chances are, the average French prisoner won't return. Recidivism is relatively rare in France. It may have something to do with prison conditions generally described as spartan. Provincial prisons are often one-time monasteries or convents. Plumbing is a pot made available twice a day; prisoners must learn precise control of bodily functions. Exercise yards are niches big enough for only a score of prisoners at a time. There is no work to do. "Prisons," according to the French penology, "are places of incarceration, not rehabilitation."

West Germany

A WEST GERMAN sentenced to prison soon learns that running prisons, like so many Germanic endeavours, is a highly regulated science. The local dual States have their own prisons, but the penal code is Federal. The access is on reform. The prison population is dropping. Prisons are not crowded. Rehabilitation is required. Everyone works. Great care is taken to put prisoners—the Knatsbruder or cell brother—in the type of facility best suited to him. There are 21 prisons; few of them with maximum security facilities. Efforts are made to inculcate a man near his home.

Being a prison guard has the status of an official and, in West Germany, the job has a security many persons seek. There is little danger from prisoners, controls are too strict, the inmates too respectful of authority.

Canada

THE widespread differences between the State prison systems of the United States don't exist in the Provinces of Canada. The reason: all persons convicted of a sentence of more than two years go to a nationally run institution. And within this Federal framework changes are being studied—changes which may affect the lives of the more than 7,000 inmates in Canada's 33 prisons. Eight of them are maximum security prisons. The largest contains 500 men, the smallest 75.

ALL PRISONS use solitary confinement as a tool of discipline. The other tools vary. Most systems reward good behaviour with improved conditions. In Russia prisoners' infractions are punished by taking away their food; in Mexico by taking away their conjugal visits. In Japan, Germany and Argentina guards are highly trained specialists. All personnel at Argentina's Federal prisons must be graduates of the National Penitentiary School. The German guard's apprenticeship lasts 18 months. In Japan 40 per cent of the guards are college graduates.

In other nations almost anyone can become a guard. The British have no special system for picking guards. In Russia guards are army conscripts who keep their jobs a secret from their families. Israeli guards are ill paid and even the head of the prison system wants to quit.

The most dangerous prisoners are centralised in Canada, dispersed in Great Britain, sent to jungle prisons in Colombia, Peru, Venezuela and Bolivia, and to ancient, dungeon-like strongholds in the rural provinces of France.

And unlike Attica, where officials negotiated with those who held hostages, none of the countries surveyed has a policy of negotiating under duress. All prison systems face two problems: maintaining discipline and curbing recidivism.

When discipline breaks down, riots occur. Authorities everywhere must decide: how harsh must discipline be to maintain control? Recidivism is the return of a released prisoner to crime and, thereafter, to prison. In each country penologists must find the answer to one of the world's most difficult questions: what sort of programme rehabilitates the inmate?

Riots are not only a US problem. Men without freedom exist in every land, and in even the world's most civilised nations, those men from time to time rebel against the guards on the walls surrounding them. What curbs recidivism? The international experience is perplexing. "We really don't know," Raymond K. Proctor, Director of the California Department of Corrections, once said. "It could be something as simple as the love of a good woman."

In France prisons are places of incarceration, not rehabilitation. Yet recidivism is rare. There are few repeat criminals. In Japan penology is a well-established science. Every prisoner has a job, and inmates are carefully screened and then graded as they improve in citizenship on their way to ultimate release. But nationwide, more than 30 per cent of all prisoners return again; of 1,991 prisoners discharged from Fuchu prison in 1965, 1,012 were back in prison by the end of 1969.

Some penologists say that different nationalities react so differently to incarceration that it is impossible to compare one country's system with another's. And some countries have problems others miss. Some have racial or ethnic problems magnified, as are all social forces, in what is often called the pressure-cooker environment

of prison. In many nations there are political prisoners. Regardless of the social forces of national character or of politics, going to prison is, for each convict, a personal experience.

Italy

AN AMERICAN psychologist confined to Rome's Regina Coeli prison—the name means "Queen of Heaven"—reported: "I was kept in isolation from Wednesday to Saturday. A bed, a bucket, jug of water, plate, spoon. Then I was put in a cell with an Italian bicycle runner and a Yugoslavian accordion player. Let us say I was not feeling as relaxed as Perry Como. But the first thing, the Yugoslav handed me a glass of wine. Then a fried egg, then a cigarette, and finally we played chess."

"I began to realise that Italian goals were not what I had expected. I have never witnessed any form of violence. Everybody is friendly. Everyone helps everybody else. Everything is shared. Prisoners and guards alike are polite. There is a good deal of mutual respect. I believe Regina Coeli is better than the prisons many people manage to create for themselves in the outside world."

Italy's more than 12,000 prison inmates are treated with much permissiveness. There are no hard-core prisoners and no maximum security facilities. Prisoners rarely emerge with resentment toward society.

Israel

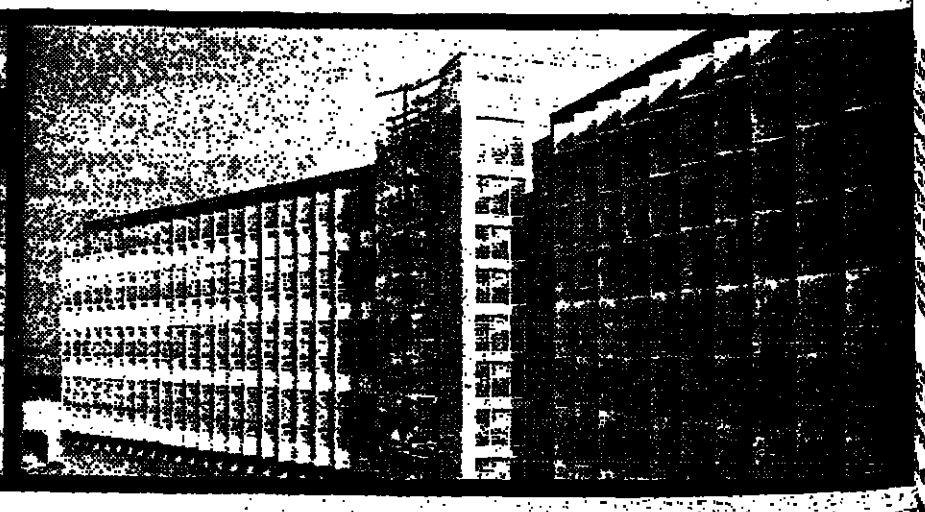
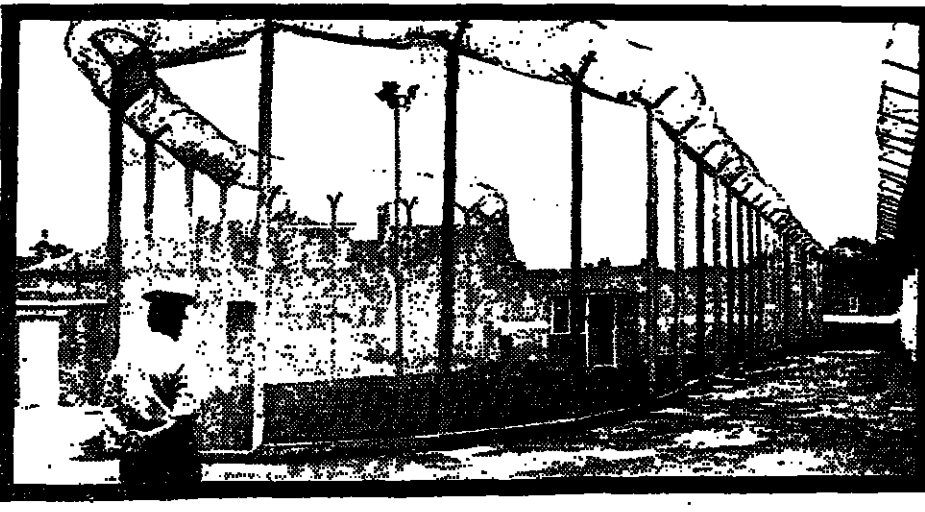
MOSHE WAS born in Israel. Now in his early twenties, he is a persistent if not habitual petty larcenist and thief. He is serving a 21-month term after five convictions, making him one of 5,200 prisoners in the 13 prisons of the Israeli prison system. Israel has two types of prisoners: Israeli criminals like Moshe and 528 Arab prisoners, 165 of them guerrillas.

After the 1967 Six-Day War Israel took control of six prisons, one in the Gaza Strip and five others on the West Bank of the Jordan. Ever since Arabs have lauded the Israeli prison system, which is administered by Prison Commissioner Ayre Nir. He is acting commissioner because, he laments, "they cannot find anyone else to take this post." He wants to go back to his job with the National Police force.

Overcrowding and understaffing (the 1,500 staffers make 10 per cent less than the average Israeli) are Nir's biggest problems. But he treats his guests as men, rather than criminals, and says he knows each one of them by name.

Britain

ON AUGUST 13, 1964, the last British criminal to be executed died by hanging. An English prisoner can, at the worst, be sent to a place like Parkhurst or Albany, the top security prisons on the Isle of Wight, as an "A" class prisoner—one whose escape could be dangerous to the State.



SECURITY WING AT DURHAM, THE ISLE OF ALCATRAZ, AND MODERN FACADE AT STUTTGART

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Office: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw



There are no finer springs than springs by Riley

Robert Riley Ltd. Roehampton, Tel. 44551

Il for instant rbs on xtile imports

By BRIAN WHITE

mediate action to curb the growth of textile was urged on the Government yesterday as grew that a whole series of major mill closures in the industry.

legation representing employers and trade unions met Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, posed "several" forms of action, in possible emergency.

putation, which was Tom Normanton, MP, of the British Textile Association, told the it that any delay until January 1, when tariff is being introduced

it code erred DTI

don Stock Exchange ght to the attention" of the Department of Trade and recent recommendations of the Federation of British Exporters' Association, which is a code of practice for the unitary.

il has approved the inciple and the refer- DTI is in line with a lation of the FIBV.

y statement and the it annual accounts be with any offer, as well e of management and es shown separately, nd selling prices advertised weekly.

should give portfolio ether with independent ions of property and gers' assessment of vestments.

question of trustees, mended that they independent of the approved by the producers overseas having a final ling before quotas are abandoned.

On the other hand, there are fears that imports will be able to compete strongly in spite of the tariff wall and accelerate the run down of the industry.

Output maintains sluggish trend

By VICTOR KEEGAN

Industrial production in Britain has not yet felt the full deflationary effects of the Chancellor's July measures according to figures issued yesterday by the Central Statistical Office.

Output dropped slightly in August and in the three months ended August was only 1.3 per cent above the level of the previous three months, when production was affected by strikes.

Although there are some buoyant sectors, like consumer durables and motorcars, the trend of output overall is still flat. The lag before the Chancellor's measures have some impact on the production index is likely to be up to six months, according to informed estimates.

Production in July and August was only a quarter of a per cent above the level of the previous six months. Although these months are notoriously difficult to interpret because of the pattern of holidays, the view in Whitehall is that there is no sign of a revival yet.

Yesterday's figures should provide further ammunition for the Confederation of British Industry, which is to meet senior members of the Government soon to discuss the possibility of further measures to relieve the growing problem of unemployment, especially in the regions.

There are growing fears that even a substantial revival of output will not be enough to bring the level of unemployment down to a level regarded as tolerable.

The production figures confirm the impression of short term stagnation left by last week's investment trends survey published by the CBI.

The CBI survey actually showed an increase in the number of firms reporting that they were working below capacity. However, it confirmed that business confidence was returning and should translate itself into increased production within six months.



Salesman among a jungle of desk lights at the Business Efficiency Exhibition at Olympia. (Picture by Frank Martin)

EEC to restrict investment lures

European Economic Community countries have agreed on a plan to slow down their incentives campaign to attract new industrial investment, an EEC Commission spokesman said yesterday.

Key elements in the plan, which covers all but the most depressed regions and is due to go into effect on January 1, are a 20 per cent limit on the proportion of net aid to a project and a shift by the end of 1972 of all aids to the so-called "transparent" type, in which the exact amount can be measured.

Approval came at a meeting of permanent representatives of EEC countries in Brussels. The agreement is expected to be ratified by ministers in Luxembourg on October 20 without discussion.

The problem, as the EEC Commission sees it, is that incentives are being given far too liberally. They should be restricted in amount and limited to companies that invest in regions that would otherwise be bypassed, it reasons.

Britain would be affected by the proposals if it is successful in entering the Common Market. Britain operates some "opaque" aid to industry — such as aid through the local employment acts — which would clearly have to be changed as a result of the Commission's proposals.

The view in Whitehall, however, is that adaptation to the Community's proposals would not involve substantial changes for the UK.

The Commission had strongly urged acceptance of the just-adopted plan, which was approved after more than two years of discussion by the officials from EEC governments. It provides for a general review at the end of 1973.

Export credits under attack

By ROMAN EISENSTEIN

LAISSEZ faire economics are alive and well and flourish in some corners of the City. It was thus that Mr Patrick de Laszlo, chairman of the Economic Research Council, was given a good round of applause when he attacked the Government's exports policy before a group of City businessmen yesterday.

The meeting had been arranged by the Industrial Forum, an organisation set up 13 months ago to promote — it had apparently been lacking — an understanding between politics and industry.

Its founder is Mr John Ellis, a financier who is also chairman of a leasing company. Its name used to be prefixed by "Liberal" but the Liberals objected so it was changed.

The gist of Mr de Laszlo's talk was that had the Government not encouraged export credits Britain need not have gone through so many economic squeezes. The promotion of exports had become a holy cow which it was almost sacrilegious to attack. Yet, said Mr de Laszlo, imports and exports, including invisibles, had been roughly in balance since 1945. Moreover, thanks to the ability of British businessmen, and in spite of Government incompetence, the country had accumulated an excess of assets over liabilities of \$2,600 million.

The last balance of payments crisis happened not because of hot money speculators or Zurich gnomes but because of encouragement to exports by allowing banks to give credits to exporters and imposing lending ceilings at home. Because Britain pays cash for most of its imports and grants large credits to exporters so that there is a time lag between receipt and payments of money, the balance between exports and imports is disturbed and there is a cash crisis which is usually solved by deflation in Britain.

£8M Chloride bid may be test case

By LINDSAY VINCENT

A proposed £8 millions takeover of Oldham's International Chloride Electrical Storage, the Exide and Dagenite battery group, could prove to be an important test case for the Monopolies Commission ahead of Britain's planned entry into the Common Market.

Under existing guidelines, which require the Department of Trade and Industry to refer any proposed merger to the Monopolies Commission when prospective partners have 30 per cent or more of their relevant market, the Chloride-Oldham plan should be referred for investigation.

Chloride, one of the largest battery companies in the world, has well over 30 per cent of the British automotive market and with the addition of Oldham, its share would nudge the 45 per cent mark.

The main case for reference to the Monopolies Commission, however, rests on the combined share of the traction (industrial) battery market that a merged Chloride-Oldham combine would command.

Chloride already has around 70 per cent of this market and dominance would rise to nearer 80 per cent if yesterday's proposals are successful: among others Hawker Siddeley, via its Compton Parkinson subsidiary, would be in an extremely exposed position.

Traction batteries, used as a power source in such diverse areas as milk floats, fork lift trucks, underground railways and submarines, account for a "material" proportion of both companies' business, though neither will give firm figures.

Partly due to technological developments, especially their possible application as a power source for cars, it is also an important growth area, as Chloride is quick to point out.

the now probable entry of the UK into the EEC.

Oldham have an important French subsidiary (where car production is way above the British figure) but Chloride's European operations are restricted to smallish plants in Denmark and Holland (which supports only a small home car industry).

The two companies argue that a merger would put them not only in a stronger position to expand in Europe, but also better placed to withstand European competition in Britain when the tariff walls come down.

Then there is the international question raised so effectively in the formation of the GEC combine: "The nation will gain a battery manufacturer with a gross turnover approaching £100 millions a year — large enough to be a formidable contender in world markets." Oldham's chairman, Mr Orlando Oldham, said yesterday.

Over two-thirds of the German and French markets is the domain of Varta AG and the French CGE group. Oldham has had some success in securing a smallish share of the French market but the tight relationship between these companies and the car makers has in the past been an important reason for Chloride's preference for expansion in Commonwealth countries rather than markets closer home.

In fact, Mr Oldham has in the past shown no fears about European competition — rather the reverse. "Should the country enter, it will in no way reduce the benefits of having an established foothold already in that territory," he said in last August's annual report.

Perhaps the most relevant verdict was: "Our battery prices are lower than those in the EEC so we do not fear competition."

The pound

	Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
N. York	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2
Montreal	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2
Amster.	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2
Brussels	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2
Frankfurt	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2
Paris	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2
Geneva	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2
Basle	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2
Stockholm	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2
Copenhagen	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2
Oslo	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2
London	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2

CITY COMMENT

MARKS AND SPENCER

Reception cool

DEALERS IN Marks and Spencer clearly thought the time had come for a little defensive action yesterday.

First half pre-tax profit has increased by 5.3 per cent to £24.3 millions, which looks pretty dull against the 13.4 per cent advance in the corresponding period. The interim dividend is being raised from the equivalent of 8 5/8 pence to 9 1/2 pence, but in the light of a historic P/E of around 30, the signs of a slackening in growth were coolly received and the shares lost 1 1/2 to 288p.

The group has long had the reputation for marginal stability. This time they have whittled from 13.5 per cent to 12.7 per cent at the trading level in the wake of the exceptional price cuts costing £1.25 millions which followed the reduction of purchase tax rates and the halving of SET.

The performance on the sales front remains a dazzling one. The new stores including the flagship store in Marble Arch and the policy of using every bit of space for sales has pulled in thousands of extra customers.

First half turnover has shot up by 13.3 per cent to £216.6 millions. Food sales went strongly into the lead with a near 20 per cent increase, against 12.7 per cent rise last time. Clothing notched up an 11.7 per cent advance to £151.3 millions.

Traditionally the second half is the most profitable period because it includes the Christmas boost to sales. The current year, in fact, could see a pre-tax profit of up to £55 millions. Assuming a 37 per cent tax ratio lasts for the rest of 1971-72, earnings could move up a few points to 60 per cent.

With so many beady eyes looking at prices it will be difficult to improve on the current margins performance, but while one would be hard put to make a compelling case for the shares at the moment, the record suggests that the group has the capacity to beat the analysts.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Privilege paradox

THOSE WATCHDOGS around at the Stock Exchange Quotations Department are still keeping close tabs on the Growth Fund selections, baring any com-

panies which appear to have given our facts which are not generally available to shareholders and the investing public.

Of course the predictions and statements in the Growth Fund are my own opinions and not leaks from the company. I can therefore back up Namtyglo's discrimination from the article.

The company says officially: "The directors have no knowledge how information appearing in the said article came into possession of the writer thereof, as no official statements of the profits for the year to April 3, 1971, have yet been made to the Stock Exchange or elsewhere, nor any projection of future profits."

Quite so, but I cannot really see why the Stock Exchange is keen to gag the press on this point, when it rarely seems to chase up the cases where privileged institutional investors have cosy little meetings with companies and can ask the same pertinent questions.

The principle behind the censorship on company directors was sensible enough — that no one section of the investors should have privileged information on which they could act.

At present however it seems to be having the opposite effect for while directors often use the rules to block awkward questions from the press — would of course disseminate the information to the public at large — privileged information still goes out to important shareholders and institutions.

So the rich get richer, the poor get poorer.

LESNEY PRODUCTS

Toying with a recovery

LESNEY PRODUCTS continues its painful climb back to profits with a loss of only £188,000 before tax, compared with a previous first half loss of £499,000.

Moreover, the group says present indications suggest that the recovery should continue, although the recent widespread disturbance in world currencies in areas where the group trades could create difficulties.

In North America additional action has been taken to move the divisions back on to a profitable basis and current indications are encouraging in spite of losses included in the latest figures.

Indeed, the interim figures are more encouraging than the pre-tax level suggests, for at the trading level the group has returned to profit with a £370,000 surplus compared with a £15,000 deficit. So there is at least a positive cash flow since the book-

keeping exercise of depreciation is the main cost against the trading surplus.

The decision to defer consideration of an interim dividend until January 1972, rather than simply pass it, also implies a fair degree of confidence on the part of the board, since they passed both payments last year.

It all had the effect of pushing the shares up 2p to 34p in the market, but it must be a long haul yet for shareholders. Even at this level the company is capitalised at more than £10 millions so some pretty hefty profits are needed at the net level, before there is any basis for pushing the shares any higher.

M AND G

Double your money

M AND G, usually among the first to turn tax anomalies to the investing public's advantage, joined hands with the National Mutual Life Assurance Company this time rather later in the day and announced its first issue of guaranteed growth bonds: Save and Prosper's first issue was last month and was apparently a great success.

Altogether there have been around 15 different bonds on offer over the last couple of years.

The bonds offer investors an extremely attractive rate of interest and are only made possible if the life assurance company involved has an "imbalance" on its annuity account.

This happens when the assurance company is paying out more money in annuities than it is receiving in investment income. This entitles it to substantial tax advantages which it can pass on to the public by issuing these bonds, which are effectively deferred annuity contracts with a cash option.

M and G is quite candid in admitting that the annuity side is not very exciting and the investor should cash his bonds for a lump sum after a fixed period of between five and 15 years.

Indeed the bonds offer the investor a compound rate of interest of 7 1/2 per cent net of tax or 12 1/2 per cent if you are

● The "Financial Times" all-share index fell a further 0.53 points to close at 182.20 in a dull equities market yesterday. Trading in the gilt-edged market, however, was extremely busy and many stocks closed with gains of around 1/2 per cent.

Hutchison International Limited

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hong Kong)

Record Profits and Increased Dividend

from the Statement of Sir Douglas Clague, C.B.E., M.C., Chairman, on the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 1971.

ACCOUNTS AND DIVIDEND

After tax for the year to 31st March 1971 increased a record £4,015,485 (HK\$38,345,000 converted at 14.53) for the current year are well up to expectations.

consolidated group profit £4,631,796 (HK\$37,300,000) attributable minority shareholders £584,997 (HK\$3,500,000) 300 (HK\$38,800,000).

tors recommended a bonus issue of two ordinary shares twenty five ordinary shares held and one ordinary share two preference shares held. Simultaneously they will ghts issue of four new ordinary shares for every twenty five shares held and one new ordinary share for each share held at 17th October 1971. Rights will be issued per share.

dividend declared of 75 cents per share makes a total 35 (1968/70 HK\$1.05) which is covered 2.8 times. ily a first interim dividend of 25 cents per share is for the current year. The new bonus and rights issue will be issued to this interim but otherwise rank pari passu with shares.

tors anticipate that the second interim dividend and the end for the year ending 31st March 1972 on the capital sed by the bonus and rights issues will total not less than sponding dividends for the year now under review.

Its were substantially improved by an increase of divi- subsidiary companies, higher interest receipts, and a £1,117,343 on the sale of investments. The market value t investments in quoted companies is approximately 00 with a book value of £19,958,000.

GENERAL

aving expanded considerably has streamlined its ration, forming eight divisions including a newly created and investment group which is led by a team with experience in banking.

elopments include entry into containerisation depot heat through associated companies as well as a minority (12%) in conjunction with Modern Terminals Ltd. and a jet project. Work on the cross-harbour tunnel, in which pay has a 29.5% equity interest, proceeds satisfactorily id be completed and in use during 1973.

ffects also include modest commercial investments in e. Thailand, Indonesia and Mauritius as well as some arger, commercial investments in Australia.

PROSPECTS

ces the future with great confidence, and the momentum d should ensure a steady annual addition of recurring with opportunities to take capital profits and make further vestments.

Copies of the Statement can be obtained from:
JOHN D. HUTCHISON (U.K.) LIMITED,
45-45 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, EC3N 2DD

St. Michael's Marks & Spencer Ltd

The unaudited Trading Results of the Company for the first half of the financial year ending 31st March 1972, are announced as follows:—

	26 weeks ended 2nd Oct. 1971	26 weeks ended 26th Sept. 1970	% Increase
SALES			
At Stores—Clothing	151,296,000	135,438,000	11.7
—Foods	60,760,000	50,894,000	19.9
	212,056,000	186,332,000	13.9
Exports	4,580,000	4,153,000	10.3
	216,636,000	190,285,000	13.8
TRADING PROFIT	27,444,000	25,743,000	6.6
ADD: Interest and Dividends	754,000	859,000	
	28,198,000	26,702,000	
LESS: Debenture Interest	1,590,000	1,590,000	
Depreciation of Properties	2,310,000	2,047,000	
Fixtures and Equipment	2,310,000	2,047,000	
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	24,288,000	23,065,000	5.3
Rate of Profit	(11.22%)	(12.12%)	
Less: Provision for Corporation Tax at 40%	9,200,000	8,700,000	
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	15,088,000	14,365,000	5.1

The Profit before Tax for this half-year is arrived at after charging the cost of exceptional price reductions following the announcement of the halving of Selective Employment Tax and the reduction of Purchase Tax rates. In both these instances, the benefits were passed on to the public, without delay, in the form of lower prices, at a cost to the company of approximately £1,250,000.

The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of 9 1/2% less Income Tax, payable on 14th January, 1972, to shareholders whose names appear on the Register at 9th November, 1971, as against 8 5/8th % (equivalent) last year.

Japan boosts budget EPA halves growth rate forecast

Japanese Cabinet yesterday approved a large supplemental budget for the year after hearing that the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) has nearly official projection for the country's economic growth this year.

Government approved additional outlays totalling 551,084 million yen (\$1,670,244,684 million yen (\$741 millions) of which will be added to the general budget and 206,400 million yen (\$625 millions) to special loan and programmes.

On the general account, the EPA forecast that spending will be 17.5 per cent higher than in the fiscal year ended 1970. The new loan account total exceeds outlays by about 57 per cent.

Mr Kimura, director of the EPA, told the agency's official press conference that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.

Mr Kimura said that the government's revised forecast of 14.5 per cent for 1971 is a significant improvement on the original forecast of 10.1 per cent.



Simulator lights the way down

AN IMPROVED ground-based flight simulator for studying the problems of landing aircraft in low visibility conditions is being developed by the Royal Aircraft Establishment's blind landing experimental unit in Bedford.

At the centre of the system is a Honeywell 516 computer with an associated visual display worth £40,000 that has just been delivered to the unit.

In the new system, the computer will simulate the movements of the aircraft, replacing all the mechanically-induced movements of the present simulator.

The pattern of lights as they would be seen by a pilot on his approach to the runway will be represented by the computer on the visual display unit (pictured above) in appropriate colours to allow landing, taxiing and also take-off operations at night to be simulated.

The copper companies have 15 days to appeal the decision to a special five-man copper tribunal. The Government did not say when or how Cerro would be paid.

Mr Hummer said Anaconda, which worked three huge mines in northern Chile, was left owing the Government \$63.1 million.

But their accounting theory is a little shaky, he added.

Cerro alone, of the major US copper companies with interests in Chile, has remained on good terms with the Chilean Government. In August, in fact, the company signed an agreement to act as purchasing agent in the US for equipment needed to operate the three large mines owned in part by Anaconda.

Cerro also is providing purchasing services for Andina, the mine it once owned.

Officials of the three mining concerns either were unavailable for comment in New York or declined comment. One source said his company had been expecting the announcement that it owed the Chilean Government a vast sum of money.

But their accounting theory is a little shaky, he added.

Cerro alone, of the major US copper companies with interests in Chile, has remained on good terms with the Chilean Government. In August, in fact, the company signed an agreement to act as purchasing agent in the US for equipment needed to operate the three large mines owned in part by Anaconda.

Cerro also is providing purchasing services for Andina, the mine it once owned.

Officials of the three mining concerns either were unavailable for comment in New York or declined comment. One source said his company had been expecting the announcement that it owed the Chilean Government a vast sum of money.

But their accounting theory is a little shaky, he added.

Cerro alone, of the major US copper companies with interests in Chile, has remained on good terms with the Chilean Government. In August, in fact, the company signed an agreement to act as purchasing agent in the US for equipment needed to operate the three large mines owned in part by Anaconda.

Cerro also is providing purchasing services for Andina, the mine it once owned.

Officials of the three mining concerns either were unavailable for comment in New York or declined comment. One source said his company had been expecting the announcement that it owed the Chilean Government a vast sum of money.

But their accounting theory is a little shaky, he added.

Cerro alone, of the major US copper companies with interests in Chile, has remained on good terms with the Chilean Government. In August, in fact, the company signed an agreement to act as purchasing agent in the US for equipment needed to operate the three large mines owned in part by Anaconda.

Cerro also is providing purchasing services for Andina, the mine it once owned.

Officials of the three mining concerns either were unavailable for comment in New York or declined comment. One source said his company had been expecting the announcement that it owed the Chilean Government a vast sum of money.

But their accounting theory is a little shaky, he added.

Compensation for Cerro only—Chile

The Chilean Government has ruled that Cerro Corporation will receive \$18.3 millions in compensation for its nationalised copper holdings, but that the two other United States copper companies operating in Chile owe the Government more than their property is worth.

The ruling by controller general Hector Hummer claimed that Anaconda Company and Kennecott Copper Corporation have a net liability to the Government of \$378.5 millions because of "excess profits" and alleged damage to mine installations and equipment.

President Allende's leftist Government acknowledged earlier that, since Cerro's Rio Blanco mine in central Chile began producing only this year, no question of excess profits was involved. Chile nationalised the copper industry in July.

The copper companies have 15 days to appeal the decision to a special five-man copper tribunal. The Government did not say when or how Cerro would be paid.

Mr Hummer said Anaconda, which worked three huge mines in northern Chile, was left owing the Government \$63.1 million.

But their accounting theory is a little shaky, he added.

Cerro alone, of the major US copper companies with interests in Chile, has remained on good terms with the Chilean Government. In August, in fact, the company signed an agreement to act as purchasing agent in the US for equipment needed to operate the three large mines owned in part by Anaconda.

Cerro also is providing purchasing services for Andina, the mine it once owned.

Officials of the three mining concerns either were unavailable for comment in New York or declined comment. One source said his company had been expecting the announcement that it owed the Chilean Government a vast sum of money.

But their accounting theory is a little shaky, he added.

Cerro alone, of the major US copper companies with interests in Chile, has remained on good terms with the Chilean Government. In August, in fact, the company signed an agreement to act as purchasing agent in the US for equipment needed to operate the three large mines owned in part by Anaconda.

Cerro also is providing purchasing services for Andina, the mine it once owned.

Officials of the three mining concerns either were unavailable for comment in New York or declined comment. One source said his company had been expecting the announcement that it owed the Chilean Government a vast sum of money.

But their accounting theory is a little shaky, he added.

Cerro alone, of the major US copper companies with interests in Chile, has remained on good terms with the Chilean Government. In August, in fact, the company signed an agreement to act as purchasing agent in the US for equipment needed to operate the three large mines owned in part by Anaconda.

Cerro also is providing purchasing services for Andina, the mine it once owned.

Officials of the three mining concerns either were unavailable for comment in New York or declined comment. One source said his company had been expecting the announcement that it owed the Chilean Government a vast sum of money.

But their accounting theory is a little shaky, he added.

Cerro alone, of the major US copper companies with interests in Chile, has remained on good terms with the Chilean Government. In August, in fact, the company signed an agreement to act as purchasing agent in the US for equipment needed to operate the three large mines owned in part by Anaconda.

Cerro also is providing purchasing services for Andina, the mine it once owned.

Officials of the three mining concerns either were unavailable for comment in New York or declined comment. One source said his company had been expecting the announcement that it owed the Chilean Government a vast sum of money.

But their accounting theory is a little shaky, he added.

Cerro alone, of the major US copper companies with interests in Chile, has remained on good terms with the Chilean Government. In August, in fact, the company signed an agreement to act as purchasing agent in the US for equipment needed to operate the three large mines owned in part by Anaconda.

Cerro also is providing purchasing services for Andina, the mine it once owned.

Still hope for Western textile trade

By WILLIAM PILKINGTON

In the growth of world textile production, which will continue as demand increases in response to improvements in standards of living, the present trend is for expansion to be confined to the developing countries, while in Western countries capacity steadily dwindles. The outlook for textiles in the Western countries, however, has several encouraging aspects.

At the international seminar held last week at The Hague, organised by the Shirley Institute and the Dutch Vezelinstuut T.N.O., Professor H. J. Kuhlmeijer, of the Netherlands School of Economics at Rotterdam, expressed doubts whether the textile industry was largely concentrated in the developing countries it could meet the demand from the West.

This was a highly diversified demand, he said, and was becoming increasingly fashion-conscious and individualistic as a result of the increasing prospects.

Textile producers in the developing countries, Dr Kuhlmeijer said, work in and export from well-protected markets. Many of those countries adopted textile production primarily to engage in export trade and thus obtain the foreign exchange needed to pay for imports of capital goods.

At present exports were being pushed at the expense of domestic requirements but as standards of living rose more of the production would be sold in the home markets where there was a growing demand and the volume of exports might decline.

While the industry has expanded rapidly in the developing countries in recent years in Western countries it has become much more capital intensive and much more research intensive.

It will therefore become difficult, Dr Kuhlmeijer points out, for the developing countries to follow the trend towards high wages, investments in depth, and improvements in productivity, with their large surpluses of labour and their greater efficiency in management and control.

The increase in textile consumption in the EEC had been projected at 35 per cent for the current decade, and he thought that the percentage might be considerably higher for a number of products in the fields of clothing, home furnishings and interior decoration.

In the United States, for example, there was a separate article of clothing for almost every activity and it seemed that, in the different countries, while the markets for other consumer durables were gradually becoming more and more saturated, clothing was beginning to increase its share of total consumer spending.

Surveying the prospects for the next 20 years or so, Professor Kuhlmeijer sees productive capacity becoming better adjusted to the rising textile consumption. Distribution capacity will expand further along with the striking changes in the distributive trades.

With a better balance between the capacity to produce and the capacity to distribute, vertical relations between producers and distributors will improve, permitting more efficient marketing, and more effective promotion.

The increase in textile consumption in the EEC had been projected at 35 per cent for the current decade, and he thought that the percentage might be considerably higher for a number of products in the fields of clothing, home furnishings and interior decoration.

In the United States, for example, there was a separate article of clothing for almost every activity and it seemed that, in the different countries, while the markets for other consumer durables were gradually becoming more and more saturated, clothing was beginning to increase its share of total consumer spending.

Surveying the prospects for the next 20 years or so, Professor Kuhlmeijer sees productive capacity becoming better adjusted to the rising textile consumption. Distribution capacity will expand further along with the striking changes in the distributive trades.

With a better balance between the capacity to produce and the capacity to distribute, vertical relations between producers and distributors will improve, permitting more efficient marketing, and more effective promotion.

The increase in textile consumption in the EEC had been projected at 35 per cent for the current decade, and he thought that the percentage might be considerably higher for a number of products in the fields of clothing, home furnishings and interior decoration.

In the United States, for example, there was a separate article of clothing for almost every activity and it seemed that, in the different countries, while the markets for other consumer durables were gradually becoming more and more saturated, clothing was beginning to increase its share of total consumer spending.

Surveying the prospects for the next 20 years or so, Professor Kuhlmeijer sees productive capacity becoming better adjusted to the rising textile consumption. Distribution capacity will expand further along with the striking changes in the distributive trades.

With a better balance between the capacity to produce and the capacity to distribute, vertical relations between producers and distributors will improve, permitting more efficient marketing, and more effective promotion.

The increase in textile consumption in the EEC had been projected at 35 per cent for the current decade, and he thought that the percentage might be considerably higher for a number of products in the fields of clothing, home furnishings and interior decoration.

In the United States, for example, there was a separate article of clothing for almost every activity and it seemed that, in the different countries, while the markets for other consumer durables were gradually becoming more and more saturated, clothing was beginning to increase its share of total consumer spending.

Surveying the prospects for the next 20 years or so, Professor Kuhlmeijer sees productive capacity becoming better adjusted to the rising textile consumption. Distribution capacity will expand further along with the striking changes in the distributive trades.

With a better balance between the capacity to produce and the capacity to distribute, vertical relations between producers and distributors will improve, permitting more efficient marketing, and more effective promotion.

The increase in textile consumption in the EEC had been projected at 35 per cent for the current decade, and he thought that the percentage might be considerably higher for a number of products in the fields of clothing, home furnishings and interior decoration.

In the United States, for example, there was a separate article of clothing for almost every activity and it seemed that, in the different countries, while the markets for other consumer durables were gradually becoming more and more saturated, clothing was beginning to increase its share of total consumer spending.

Surveying the prospects for the next 20 years or so, Professor Kuhlmeijer sees productive capacity becoming better adjusted to the rising textile consumption. Distribution capacity will expand further along with the striking changes in the distributive trades.

With a better balance between the capacity to produce and the capacity to distribute, vertical relations between producers and distributors will improve, permitting more efficient marketing, and more effective promotion.

The increase in textile consumption in the EEC had been projected at 35 per cent for the current decade, and he thought that the percentage might be considerably higher for a number of products in the fields of clothing, home furnishings and interior decoration.

In the United States, for example, there was a separate article of clothing for almost every activity and it seemed that, in the different countries, while the markets for other consumer durables were gradually becoming more and more saturated, clothing was beginning to increase its share of total consumer spending.

Surveying the prospects for the next 20 years or so, Professor Kuhlmeijer sees productive capacity becoming better adjusted to the rising textile consumption. Distribution capacity will expand further along with the striking changes in the distributive trades.

With a better balance between the capacity to produce and the capacity to distribute, vertical relations between producers and distributors will improve, permitting more efficient marketing, and more effective promotion.

EGB for skirts

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

Star [Great Britain] Holdings Limited

INTERIM RESULTS

Interim unaudited results for the 12 months to the 31st March 1971
(as previously announced the year end has been extended to the 31st October, 1971).

	1971 £	1970 £
Revenue before Taxation	5,231,109	1,796,239
Acquisition Profits attributable to Subsidiary Companies acquired during year, before taxation	1,147,906	48,648
Profit before Taxation	4,083,203	1,747,591
Profit after Taxation	1,129,968	658,387
Profit after Taxation	2,953,235	1,089,204
Minority Shareholders Interests	713,883	12,158
Profit Revenue attributable to Holding Company	£2,239,352	£1,077,046

Interim dividends totalling 11% in respect of the 19 month period to the 31st October, 1971 have already been paid. Total dividends for the year ended 31st March, 1970 were equivalent to 8% on the present share capital.

NOTE: These figures do not include the results of Great Western International Equities Ltd., which Company was acquired by Trizec Corporation Ltd. after 31st March, 1971, nor do they include Star's share (28.3%) of the pre-tax profits of its associated company, Centre Hotels (Cranston) Ltd., which, after deducting dividends received, amount to approximately £163,000.

Star [Great Britain] Holdings Limited
16 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.
Tel. No. 01-499 0444
Telex No. 24906

Turbine station

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised consent to be given to the Central Electricity Generating Board to construct a 300MW gas turbine generating station at Oakley Hill in West Bromwich. It will be on the site of the existing station in West Bromwich.

Company Meeting

The Manchester Guardian and Evening News Ltd.

Mr. Laurence Scott's statement

The following is the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Laurence P. Scott, circulated with the report and accounts of The Manchester Guardian and Evening News Limited, for the period to April 3rd 1971:

In May 1971 the Guardian celebrated its sesquicentenary. The occasion was made happier by the knowledge that in all its 150 years the Guardian has seldom been more successful as a newspaper. Its circulation is rising (327,894 for the first six months of 1971), it is improving its share of the pool of newspaper advertising, and the high quality of its editorial content is making an increasing impact on the discerning reader.

The Manchester Evening News too has overcome the initial difficulties of its move to new premises, is producing a first class newspaper and has succeeded in slowing down the decline in circulation that most provincial evening papers have been suffering for the last four years.

The move to our new Deansgate premises was completed in December 1970, and in April 1971 the old premises in Market Street were sold to a developer together with a part interest in adjacent properties for a sum in excess of £1,100,000.

I am happy also to report that, in accordance with the option in our Manchester agreement with the Thomson Organisation, we have now acquired the 20 per cent interest in North News Ltd (publishers of the Manchester Evening News), previously held by them and there is therefore no longer any outside interest in the paper.

All this augurs well for the future, but for the past year I have to report the loss of £8,636 which after taxation and after providing for minority interests becomes £164,401, compared with £80,702 in the previous year. And while I am hoping for a profit in the current year, I do not expect more than a small one.

The reasons for these poor figures are partly our own deliberate policy of accepting losses or low profits during a development period rather than curtailment of the quality of our newspapers, and partly the general difficulties of the newspaper industry, including various strikes both inside and outside the industry which cost us an estimated £200,000 loss of profits, and also the severe decline in situations advertising, which still continues.

We have also been disappointed in some of our ancillary enterprises. We, like several others, had decided to experiment in the field of free sheets. Like many others we found it unsuccessful and the project was closed down in November, 1970. Our offset printing works at Lorton has recently been reorganised, and this should in the end prove a profitable venture but will take longer to establish than we had anticipated.

When the economy of the country turns the corner and industry and commerce can look forward to some measure of growth and prosperity I have no doubt that we shall rapidly return to a proper level of prosperity. Meanwhile I am grateful to our staff for managing well and producing some excellent newspapers under difficult circumstances.

Electronic 'US stalls trade in the red European projects'

Britain's overseas trade balance in electronic goods moved into the red for the first time last year, showing a deficit of £15 millions according to a report published yesterday by the Electronics Economic Development Committee (Little Noddy). This compares with a surplus of £18.8 millions in 1969.

Exports and re-exports last year rose by 23 per cent to £222 millions. However imports rose by 39 per cent to £337 millions. Compared with a rise of 24 per cent in 1969.

Capital output of equipment and computers rose by 24 per cent during the period to £666 millions. The major share was taken by computers and related equipment which rose by 46 per cent to a value of £240 millions.

The report shows that a three-fold increase in production of colour TV sets accounted for most of a big increase in the output of electronic consumer goods in 1970. Deliveries of colour sets were equal in value to those of black-and-white sets.

Gross output of the industry increased by 21 per cent to £1,403 millions, while output of telecommunications equipment rose by 12 per cent to £231 millions, with over 60 per cent for the Post Office.

On employment, the report says that there has been an increase of 4 per cent compared with 1969.

It is merely a question of opportunities for expansion. Exchange adjustments indicate that it would cost more for a multi-national to invest in Europe now than it would have before adjustments were made," the US economist said.

An executive for another major US bank reported the case of two US medium-sized electronic concerns which, after having received approval from the French Government, decided to postpone plans to acquire majority controls in two firms.

Agreements in principle had been signed in both cases. But when the crisis broke out, the firms were suddenly confronted with an increase of between 4 and 5 per cent of their programmed investments," he said.

Several thousand Australian, British, American and native workers near Kieta on Bougainville island's huge copper mine project are on strike demanding segregated canteens after a fight on Sunday.

RACING GUARDIAN

Country Retreat has taken to chasing

By SIMON CHANNON

At Cheltenham this afternoon the second qualifier for the Wills Premier Chase is the main attraction and there is a much stronger field than last year when Master Eye won at 5 to 4 on.

The likely favourite today, and my nap, is Country Retreat (13), who has made an auspicious start to his chasing career this season, having formerly been a high class handicap hurdler.

In fact, although Country Retreat is credited with two victories over fences he has had to jump the obstacles in public only once, as he enjoyed a walkover at Fontwell last time out. Previously, he beat Right Proud and Fake, both winners already this term, very comfortably over two miles of today's course and there seems no reason to suppose that today's extra half mile will trouble him.

Richelieu is another course winner, having beaten On the Level by a length at the latest Cheltenham meeting, but that form does not amount to much and Garva looks a much greater threat to Country Retreat. Except for one below par performance when he was trounced by Raparian in a match at Newton Abbot in August, Garva has been running extremely well this season, most recently scoring easily from Gravel Lodge and the Edwardian in a handicap at Chepstow.

In the Nailsworth Opportunity Handicap Hurdle (2m 3f) the loss to look beyond Eric (3). After running Darjeeling Boy to a length in a sponsored event at Fontwell, Eric ran an extremely good race to be a close fifth to Boy Tudor in the Free Handicap Hurdle at Chepstow at the beginning of this month.

The first division of the Red-borough Novices' Hurdle should go to Capital Asset (20), who landed a minor gamble when beating Miss St Austell in a hurdle a week ago, while Hot Deal (45), a very easy winner on his first appearance over hurdles at Taunton, will be short odds for the second division.

With Spring Spirit running in the Headley Handicap Chase at Wetherby, a race he should win, Master Eye (4) should be opposed in the Churchdown

Handicap Chase, while Zarathos (20) looks good business in the Postle Handicap Chase following his impressive success from Trysting Day over this course and distance last month.

Apart from Spring Spirit, another I fancy strongly at Wetherby is Easy Abbey (15), who is bidding for his second course win in the Newton Handicap Chase. He showed his current well-being by beating Grey Coat by six lengths at Market Rasen last month, and he should make his fitness tell against Low Pastures and Morning Bloom, who were useful hurdlers last season.

For the second time in seven weeks John Cook rode a winner at Plumpton in spite of dislocating his right shoulder. Yesterday, when partnering Benfro Star in the Haywards Heath Handicap Chase, Cook's shoulder came out of joint at the fourth fence from home, but, luckily for the jockey and Benfro Star's backers, his shoulder went back into place almost immediately and Cook was able to ride his mount out to beat Altair by three quarters of a length.

Cook's earlier shoulder injury had come when partnering King Kathie to victory in a novice hurdle at August. On that occasion the shoulder was dislocated at the final flight, and Cook had to ride home virtually one-handed.

Frank Cundell, Benfro Star's trainer, commented: "Obviously Benfro Star is no Hennessy Gold Cup horse but he's got one hell of a heart and is a great trier."

Indian Cottage, the favourite, put up a most disappointing performance. He was never jumping well and was pulled up by Bill Smith before the second last fence when well behind the leaders. As he was jarred up after winning at Folkestone last month, it may have been that he was still feeling his legs yesterday, so he should be given another chance.

It takes a brave punter to support a 15-year-old with bad legs in a selling chase confined to inexperienced riders, but there were plenty of backers for Master Link, who won the Dyke Handicap at Salisbury. Chased by Benfro Star, he was still feeling his legs yesterday, so he should be given another chance.

With Spring Spirit running in the Headley Handicap Chase at Wetherby, a race he should win, Master Eye (4) should be opposed in the Churchdown

Cheltenham card

COURSE POINTERS: Terry Siddalcombe, Stan Meller, and Bob Davies are the leading jockeys at this hitherto undulating track with its 240 yards of uphill run. The trainers to note are Fred Rimeil and Fuke Walwyn. Favourite Benfro Star has won 12 of his 13 races, 10 of which were won since 1966. Karacola (13) makes an early reappearance, having won at Southwell on Monday. Irish trainer Dan Moore saddles Local Talent for the 20.

SELECTIONS

2 00 Capital Asset	3 40 Eric (nb)
2 30 Zarathos	4 10 Master Eye
3 5 COUNTRY RETREAT (nap)	4 45 Hot Deal

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.5 & 4.10. TREBLE: 2.30, 3.40 & 4.45. Going: FIRM. BGC-1: 3.05, 3.40 & 4.10.

2 00-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 301 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 302 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 303 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 304 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 305 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 306 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 307 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 308 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 309 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 310 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 311 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 312 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 313 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 314 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 315 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

2 30-POSTLE HANDICAP CHASE: 2m 11m; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 316 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
2 317 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 318 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 319 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 320 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 321 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 322 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 323 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 324 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 325 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 326 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 327 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 328 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 329 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 330 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 40-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 331 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 332 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 333 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 334 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 335 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 336 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 337 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 338 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 339 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 340 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 341 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 342 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 343 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 344 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 345 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 45-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 346 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 347 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 348 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 349 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 350 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 351 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 352 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 353 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 354 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 355 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 356 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 357 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 358 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 359 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 360 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 50-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 361 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 362 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 363 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 364 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 365 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 366 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 367 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 368 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 369 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 370 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 371 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 372 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 373 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 374 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 375 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 376 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 377 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 378 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 379 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 380 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 381 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 382 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 383 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 384 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 385 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 386 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 387 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 388 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 389 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 390 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 391 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 392 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 393 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 394 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 395 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 396 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 397 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 398 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 399 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 400 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 401 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 402 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 403 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 404 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 405 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 406 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 407 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 408 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 409 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 410 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 411 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 412 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 413 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 414 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 415 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 416 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 417 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 418 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 419 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 420 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 421 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 422 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 423 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 424 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 425 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 426 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 427 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 428 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 429 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 430 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 431 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 432 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 433 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 434 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 435 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 436 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 437 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 438 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 439 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 440 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 441 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 442 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 443 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 444 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 445 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 446 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 447 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 448 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 449 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 450 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 451 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 452 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 453 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 454 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 455 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 456 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 457 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 458 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 459 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 460 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 461 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 462 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 463 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 464 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 465 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 466 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 467 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 468 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 469 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 470 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 471 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 472 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 473 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 474 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 475 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 476 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 477 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 478 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 479 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 480 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 481 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 482 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 483 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 484 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 485 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 486 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 487 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 488 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 489 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 490 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 491 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 492 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 493 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 494 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 495 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 496 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 497 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 498 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 499 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 500 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 501 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 502 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 503 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 504 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 505 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 506 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 507 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 508 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 509 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 510 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 511 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 512 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 513 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 514 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 515 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 516 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 517 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 518 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 519 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 520 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 521 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 522 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 523 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 524 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 525 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 526 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 527 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 528 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 529 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 530 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 531 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 532 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 533 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 534 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 535 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 536 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 537 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 538 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 539 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 540 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 541 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 542 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 543 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 544 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 545 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 546 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 547 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 548 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 549 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 550 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 551 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 552 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 553 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 554 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 555 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 556 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 557 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 558 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 559 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 560 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 561 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 562 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 563 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 564 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 565 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 566 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 567 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 568 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 569 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 570 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 571 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 572 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 573 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 574 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 575 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 576 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 577 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 578 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 579 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 580 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 581 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 582 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 583 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 584 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 585 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 586 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 587 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 588 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 589 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 590 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 591 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 592 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 593 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 594 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 595 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 596 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 597 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 598 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 599 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 600 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 601 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 602 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 603 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 604 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 605 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 606 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 607 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 608 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 609 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 610 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 611 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 612 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 613 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 614 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 615 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 616 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 617 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 618 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 619 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 620 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 621 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 622 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 623 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 624 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 625 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 626 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 627 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 628 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 629 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 630 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 631 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 632 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 633 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 634 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 635 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 636 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 637 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 638 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 639 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 640 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 641 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 642 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 643 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 644 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 645 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 646 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 647 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 648 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 649 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 650 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 651 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 652 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 653 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 654 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 655 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 656 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 657 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 658 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 659 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 660 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 661 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 662 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 663 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 664 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 665 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 666 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 667 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 668 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 669 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 670 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 671 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 672 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 673 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 674 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 675 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 676 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 677 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 678 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 679 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 680 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 681 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 682 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 683 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 684 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 685 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 686 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 687 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 688 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 689 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 690 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 691 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 692 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 693 Karacola (J. Collier) 11-5
4 694 Local Talent (J. Collier) 11-5
5 695 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
6 696 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
7 697 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5
8 698 Right Proud (J. Collier) 11-5
9 699 Fake (J. Collier) 11-5
10 700 Grey Coat (J. Collier) 11-5
11 701 Low Pastures (J. Collier) 11-5
12 702 Morning Bloom (J. Collier) 11-5
13 703 Benfro Star (J. Collier) 11-5
14 704 Easy Abbey (J. Collier) 11-5
15 705 Spring Spirit (J. Collier) 11-5

3 55-RODBOROUGH 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m 11m 200yds; winner 200yds (15 runners).
1 706 Capital Asset (J. Collier) 11-5
2 707 Zarathos (J. Collier) 11-5
3 708 Karacola (J. Collier)

SHAMELESS
CLUELESS
SLUTTER
CARDINAL

20. Finish holding up orders for Thackeray's work (6).
21. Wound on the head? (6).

Solution tomorrow

QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 27

olving Wilks, who
 and then Worthing-
 No names were
 who felt that the
 age has eased in
 could have found
 here.

resumed without
 com. K. RIN. mih.

An STP vice-president said yesterday: "I don't think Mario himself knows what he is going to do yet. He could be contemplating a bid for the world drivers championship. He would certainly be welcomed for a full season in Grand Prix racing. By everybody, that is, except Jackie Stewart."

16. Fresh dates for rebuilding the abbey (8).

17. Club has ways the artist found upsetting (7).

18. Poet makes child swallow fish (7).

Solution tomorrow

